The Wellsboro Gazette.

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BIG SILK MILL FOR WELLSBORO

Local Business Men Have Subscribed $30,000 to Put Up Suitable Building.

A few days ago Philadelphia parties visited Wellsboro to investigate the outlook for the location of a silk mill in this borough. They were so favorably impressed with conditions for the proposed industry that last Wednesday a message was received here to the effect that they would accept the proposition of the Wellsboro business men.

The terms of the proposition are that the business men raise $30,000 and put up a suitable building, 50x300 feet, on a lot large enough to have room for an annex of 100 feet; that the silk mill company will guarantee to pay six per cent on the amount for three years and at the end of the period buy the building.

Several meetings of the business men and capitalists have been held during the past week and the proposition was so enthusiastically received that the requisite amount required for the construction of the building, $30,000, has already been subscribed.

It is understood that three large lots are being considered, any one of which would meet the requirements. One of the most desirable sites in view is said to be lots owned by the railroad company, opposite the station.

BUSINESS MEN PROTEST.

Request the Council to Change Method of Cleaning Brick Pavement.

Burgess and Councilmen Deans, Miller, Packer, Potter and Sherwood were present at the regular meeting of the Council on Monday evening.

Bills were presented for supplies, street labor and salaries amounting to $205.

A large delegation of Main street business men, with Hon. R. K. Young as spokesman, appeared and complained of the condition of the brick pavement as to mud and filth, and asked the Council to make a change in the method of cleaning the brick pavement in the three business blocks of Main street, and instead of using the dusty street sweeper to have the work done by hand as was practiced prior to last year.

It was stated that the sweeping machine caused clouds of dust to arise and blow into the stores and that the street cleaning service was very unsatisfactory. It was remarked that last year during the Friday evening band concerts the sweeper was kept going without sufficient water having been previous sprinkled upon the pavement, with the result that great quantities of dust filled the air and made it very disagreeable for the citizens traveling along Main street.

The Council explained to the citizens present that the machine was used solely on account of economy; that the hand cleaning cost approximately $25 more per month than doing the work with the sweeping machine; that the borough was hard pressed to get along and do the absolutely necessary work of the borough upon the present tax levy and additional burdens would cause a higher tax levy.

The Councilmen agreed to give the matter due consideration.

Messrs. Kelley, Fields and Bailey, of Austin street, appeared and urged the Council to install an additional light on said street, the distance between lights being too long.

The matter was referred to the Electric Light Committee, as was also all other petitions of this character.

A petition for a storm water sewer on Austin street and Park Place was also presented, and referred to the Sewer Committee for examination and report.

It was reported that the epidemic of measles had entered 247 habitations of the town and Messrs. Miller and Potter were appointed a committee to settle the account for looking after this matter on behalf of the Board of Health.

It was decided not to accept any cement bids for use of the borough for the present, the price being excessively high.

The Council then adjourned to meet on Monday evening, April 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.

Graduates to Visit Washington.

The graduating classes of several of the High Schools in the county are making arrangements to go to Washington, D. C., in a body after the close of the school term, for the educational benefit to be derived from a visit to the nation's capital. Where such visits are planned, the usual commencement exercises and incidents thereto are abridged as much as possible and the students apply the money now spent on commencement on the trip.

There is but one difficulty in the way in some cases. The school boards are asked to help defray part of the expenses, and this they cannot do. The school code prohibits them from granting money for purposes not legitimately connected with school work. Nevertheless the trip to the capital is so enjoyable and afford such a fitting close to the years spent in school, that many classes have chosen to pay their own way, and by traveling in a body have received favors from government officials that are not granted to individuals.

DEATH OF OIL SPECULATOR.

Henry Baker, An Aged Geologist and Enthusiastic Searcher for Oil.

Henry Baker, aged 88 years, a former well-known resident of Ansonia and Gaines, died last week Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Scott, in Westfield township.

Mr. Baker was well-known in this section of the county where he was a frequent visitor during his searches for oil or gas on Dantz run in Delmar township. He put down several test wells a few years ago in this section without results, but notwithstanding never appeared discouraged, firmly believing that there was a strata of oil bearing sand in this section. The following sketch of the deceased from the Westfield Free Press will be of interest to many of our readers:

"Mr. Baker was farmer, but early in life he entertained a desire to learn of the secrets imprisoned in the earth, accordingly he took up the subject of geology. He located the Gurnee coal mines and acquired an interest in them which brought him in a small fortune. Part of this he invested in a railroad stock which did not prove profitable, and later he backed his opinions regarding the presence of oil in a manner that emphasized his sincerity but depleted his capital.

"He was the most enthusiatic oil speculator that this county ever saw and the discovery of the Gaines field can be credited to his persistence. He made a little money during the oil boom there, but just as quickly got rid of it in test wells and wild-cat ventures. He was ever optimistic and his oil friends hoped that some day 'Uncle Henry' would strike it rich. He did not do this, but his life was busy and very rich in incidents and in endeavor. There was nothing small about him, he thought big thoughts and had golden hopes. When one well came dry, he lost not his faith but built air castles on the looked-for gusher. A succession of failures could not quench the spontaneity of that soul. He wasted no time on idle regrets, but conserved his nerves and strength for future achievements."

Making Country Roads.

While no one would benefit more than the farmer by the introduction of good roads throughout the State of Pennsylvania, the greatest opposition to the Sproul bill and to the proposed fifty million dollar bond issue for the purpose of building good roads has come from the agricultural districts. Through the efforts of W. T. Creasy, the Pennsylvania State Grange has gone on record against the loan, though inquiry among many of the individual members reveals a decided sentiment in favor of the loan.

Creasy takes the time-worn stand of fearing graft in the distribution of contracts. That he has sufficient material upon which to base this assumption is taken for granted. It seldom happens that public moneys are spent with the same regard for return as are private funds, but what may be loosely called graft oftentimes is but wasteful expenditure without any particular person getting any greater benefit than another.

Under the State highways act the operations of the department are open to the inspection of every resident along the line of any road, and mere differences of personal opinion should not be permitted to block an improvement that is of inestimable benefit to a large area, and directly to a great number of citizens.—Williamsport Sun.

Middlebury Red Men Had Big Time.

The Songa tribe of Indians left their hunting grounds at Niles Valley last Saturday and trailed to the camp of Madjag tribe at Newberry, where they had been invited to join in council and adopt a class of pale faces into the mysteries of the Improved Order of Red Men, which they did in their usual superb style. Representatives were present from all the tribes of the reservation of Williamsport.

Chief N. A. Caulkin, on behalf of Madjag tribe, as a token of friendship, presented to Captain Goodwin, of Songa tribe, a set of jewels to be used by his team. A luncheon was served.

Captain Goodwin and his team worked the degrees at the great council and are said to be the best team in the State on the adoption degree. The team is made up of the following chiefs of Songa tribe: F. H. Sweet, R. A. Stratton, R. R. McInroy, Robert A. Sampson, W. A. Manning, F. W. Goodwin, captain; O. A. Goodwin, William Mosher, Roy Manning, E. J. Cleve, L. Rouse, H. P. Close, H. B. Close, M. Wood, P. Mast, C. Burton, Roy Rice, A. Strawn, C. Shaff, Leon Button, O. B. Button.

Milk Prices at the Condensery.

Commencing April 1st and for six months thereafter the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company will pay as follows per hundred pounds for milk delivered at their plant:

April	$1.45	July	$1.45
May	$1.30	August	$1.55
June	$1.25	September	$1.60

The Company announces that "If these prices do not exceed average cheese prices for the same months by 20¢ per hundred pounds, we will make up the difference at the end of the six months."

The usual reduction for low testing milk will be made.

—Ralph Smith, of Troy, and Miss Isabelle Hammond were married last Saturday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. G. M. Smith.

PLAIN "BILLY" WILSON.

Good Story Told About the New Secretary of Labor.

A Dubois correspondent in writing a Philadelphia paper says that Wm B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in the cabinet of President Wilson, will never be more than plain "Billy" Wilson to the people of the West Branch country, in every nook and corner of which he is known and dearly loved.

Mr. Wilson was sub-district president of the United Mine Workers, with headquarters at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, during a prolonged strike of the men, when hundreds of foreigner's families had been evicted and were using the driving park stables as temporary living quarters. There were representatives of the metropolitan newspapers on the spot to report the proceedings of the strike, among them one Mumford, of the New York World. Mr. Wilson, Mumford and other newspaper men were walking about the grounds looking over the situation. It was a dreary day in March, and the ground was cold and wet. The women and children of the strikers were huddled together in their efforts to keep warm, and the men were pacing back and forth without much prospect for a settlement of the strike. Mumford, looking toward the stables occupied by the miners, paraphrazed:

"Locked in the stable with the sheep
The striker lays him down to sleep."

The grievance of the miners at the time was the price paid for cutting clay veins, and Mr. Wilson instantly supplied this missing couplet:

"Exposed to hunger, cold and rain,
Rather than cut the big clay vein."

Mr. Wilson was one of the miners then, but the New York World described him as a man who, in evening dress, would shine as the principal orator at a Delmonico banquet.

Throughout the West Branch country "Billy" Wilson has had the prayers of many miners' mothers, as well as the well wishes of everybody, no matter what employment they follow. His dealing with men has entitled him to this confidence and respect.

"THE COLLEGE CHAP."

To Be Presented By Senior Class of the High School.

"The College Chap," a comedy-drama in three acts, will be presented by members of the Senior Class of the High School at the Auditorium tomorrow evening. The following is the cast of characters:

Elijah Gooding, a village product ..... Earl Thornton
Seth Hines, just as tired ..... Leon Petit
Art Wimpel, chief clerk, Occidental Hotel ..... Francis Eaton
Samuel Crane, proprietor of Occidental Hotel ..... Howard Coolidge
Starr Clay, promoter of Fay I. C. Trolley Line ..... Lyell Dimmick
Bart Eaton, factotum of the "Clarion" ..... Leon Petit
John Drew Irving, advance agent and drummer ..... Richard Hotchkiss
Will Sellum, traveling salesman ..... Earl Thornton
Bill, a bell boy ... Charles Dougherty
George, another ... Gerould Bloom
Dave Crane, the College Chap ..... Peter Fischler
Sallie Crane, in love with Art ..... Dorothy Ives
Mrs. Jane Crane, the mother ..... Marguerite White
Madge Clay, the girl ... Helen Davis
Gertie Flye, the news stand girl ..... Marion Benauer
Mrs. Heziah Jenks, of Chester Culture Club ..... Marguerite Steele
Mrs. Mortimer Jones Brown, a progressive woman ..... Carrie Bailey
Miss Margaret Seymour, secretary of Chester Culture Club .. Edna Weller

The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to assist in defraying the expense of a five-day Washington trip of the graduates, next June. Seats on sale at Howd's drug store. Prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Prohibits Misleading Statements.

Governor Tener has signed the bill, prohibiting the making or dissemination of false or misleading statements or assertions concerning any merchandise, securities or serivce. The act makes it a misdemeanor for any person to publish in a newspaper, periodical, circular letter or other publication any statement or assertion concerning the "quantity, the quality, the value, the merit, the use, the present or former price or the motive or the purpose of a sale of any merchandise, securities or services, or concerning the method or cost of production or manufacture of such merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prizes or distinctions conferred on account of such merchandise, or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise or securities which is untrue, or calculated to mislead."

The penalty is a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or both. The act goes into effect at once.

Niles Valley Notes.

Niles Valley, March 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Avery, of Elmira, visited at LeRoy Sweet's over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ferry, of Wellsboro, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. Ferry's mother.

W. A. Manning, of Goodwin Hollow, expects to move to this place and work the farm of Mrs. Anna O. Bennett.

Mrs. Robert Sampson spent a few days last week at Slate Run.

Five children of Moses Allen are seriously ill with measles.

Mrs. Ed Hakes has bought a house and lot in Delmar of Frank Goodwin.

LITTLE MARSH MATTERS.

Newsy Letter From New Correspondent—Personal and Social.

Little Marsh, March 26. Last Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock Miss Lela Mosher and Ford Erway, both of this vicinity, were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage in Knoxville by the Rev. Chatham. The bride has made her home in this place for several years and is an esteemed young lady. The groom is a prosperous young farmer. They carry with them the best wishes of all for a long, happy and prosperous life.

The Faulkner school, which has been closed for the past week on account of mumps, is again open.

John and Bois Berry are spending a few days in Jersey Shore with friends.

Mrs. F. A. Cooper and Miss Nora Owlett were shopping in Knoxville last Thursday.

Many in this vicinity are busy making sugar.

Last Wednesday evening Mrs. Davis royally entertained a jolly party of young people in honor of her daughter, Gladys. At 8:30 o'clock, when all were congregated, the entertainment of the evening began and continued until 12 o'clock, when light but delicate refreshment were served, after which all departed, agreeing Mrs. Davis a very loyal hostess.

We are all glad to learn that Mrs. J. C. Berry, of this place, who underwent an operation at Lock Haven Hospital, is much improved and will soon be at home among her many friends.

Miss Ada Cooper, of Knoxville, spend a few days last week with friends in this place.

Rev. Angus closed a series of series of revival meeting at the Clark appointment Sunday evening, which he has been holding for the past two weeks.

The Easter exercises, which were given by the children of the Sunday-school, were well attended and enjoyed by all. Much credit is do to the ladies who had the affair in charge.

Edward Cromley, of Auburn, N. Y., who has been spending a few days in this place, returned Monday to resume his duties.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of this place gathered at the home of Mrs. Lelia Davis last Wednesday and served a chicken dinner which proved a success in every respect, especially the table funds, which amounted to $16. This being out of the ordinary for this place, Mrs. Davis may wear the belt.

Frank Davis, Jr., is closing out his stock of harnesses and fixtures and expects to go to Rochester.

Ezra Angus has accepted a position in the dry goods department of A. W. Lugg & Co. at Knoxville. May he prove successful in his new work.

Miss Fleda Berry spent Easter with her mother in Lock Haven.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle will hold a box social in the school building Friday evening, March 28. Everybody is cordially invited to come and enjoy the evening and thus help the ladies.

The Ladies' Aid of this place will meet with Mrs. Bell Warren on Wednesday for dinner.

Tuesday, March 18, the stork arrived at Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Rices's home with a ten-pound boy.

Francis Hoteling has been engaged as the new clerk in the general store of E. J. Ferris, of this place.

Miss Gladys Davis spend Saturday evening in Knoxville.

Joseph Cooper had business in Knoxville on Saturday.

NEWS FROM NELSON.

The Late L. D. Preston—Death of a Farmington Lady.

Nelson, March 26.—L. D. Preston, a lifelong resident of this vicinity, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. C. Blackwell, Friday morning, March 14. He had been in poor health for some time but his death was due to acute Brights' disease. He leaves besides the daughter mentioned two sons, Charles, of Lawrenceville, and Harry, of Detroit, beside many relatives and warm friends to mourn his loss. His decease seems an especially hard blow to the children as it is only eleven months since their mother passed away.

Funeral services were held from the M. E. church on Monday, March 17, at 2 p. m., Rev. F. G. Barnard officiating, assisted by Rev. John M. White, of Elkland.

The funeral services of Mrs. Ben Davis, of Farmington, were held from the late home Friday afternoon. They were conducted by Rev. H. D. Goodrich, assisted by Rev. F. G. Barnard. Interment in Nelson cemetery. Deceased leaves her husband and seven children to mourn for her.

Archie VanZile has been very ill of typhoid fever. His condition is still critical.

There are many cases of mumps in town and vicinity.

Lockwood Blackwell returned to Elmira on Sunday to resume his studies in the School of Commerce.

Frank Phillips is moving to the rooms over his store. The home being vacated by him has been purchased by Erman Swan who will occupy it.

—George Westlake, aged 73 years, of Mitchell's Mills, died last Thursday morning. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters: Burr and Lewis Westlake, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Hill, of Elmira; Mrs. W. K. Hughes and Mrs. Simeon Hughes, of Mitchells Creek. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at the M. E. church at Mitchell's Mills.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Treatment of Women Marchers a Disgrace to the Nation.

(Special to the Gazette.)

Washington, March 25.—More votes were made for women suffrage in the city of Washington on the afternoon of March 3, than will perhaps ever be made again in the same length of time so long as the government ex[illegible].

Reports of the treatment accorded respectable women—respectable mothers, respectable wives, respectable daughters—while they were conducting themselves in an unoffensive and dignified and entirely respectable manner, have not been exaggerated.

The scenes were a positive disgrace to that beautiful avenue in which they occurred—Pennsylvania avenue made historic by Abraham Lincoln and a host of other great Americans; a disgrace to Washington and to the Nation.

What American is not made ashamed by the thought that in the very heart of the capital of our country, boasted of as our "model American city," aged women, as old as 82 years, in whose gray hair and wrinkled faces there was certainly nothing to jeer at—that these old ladies should be deserted by the police in the midst of a crowd of jeering hoodlums.

This is no exaggeration. Such scenes, more's the pity, actually took place. It was a thing to make the blood boil in every man that has respect for his mother, his wife and his sister. It is not a matter of whether woman suffrage is right or wrong; it is a matter of whether respectable women shall have the same kind of protection as men in the public thoroughfare, and whether all respect for womanhood has been abandoned.

The writer, with his wife, occupied two seats in the market grandstand on Pennsylvania avenue. Although there were tens of thousands in the street, we never saw more than six policemen at one time during the period that the parade was passing. There were periods of ten and fifteen minutes when not a single policeman was in sight, in which intervals the crowd completely blocked the women marchers, taunting and jeering them, crowding against them, catching the bridles of the horses, and making motions as if to grab the marchers by their arms. There were no police to protect the women, but when it was desired to run a street car through the throng, a cordon of no less than 30 policemen appeared to escort it. And it went through!

The American people are paying annually about $80,000,000 more for their cotton goods than they ought to pay, because of the iniquitous Payne-Aldrich tariff law. The 63d Congress is preparing to interfere with this robbery. There will be a big downward revision on all kinds of cotton goods.

The cotton schedule of the Payne-Aldrich law carries an average duty of about 53 per cent. This means that every article of cotton cloth, every piece of cotton yarn, that comes through the custom house, has 53 per cent. added to its foreign price. And on cotton goods that do not come through the custom house, but are manufactured in this country, the 53 per cent is added just the same by the home manufacturer.

When the tariff on cotton goods is reduced one-third or one-half of the present rates this article, so much used by women and children, may be had at a price more nearly representing the actual value of the goods.

Hotel Keepers Roundly Scored.

Several hotel men in Lycoming county who have been conducting their houses as institutions to furnish liquor to the public were roundly scored by Judge Whithead, of Williamsport, at the recent license court, and the judge is holding a dozen applications for the drink-selling privilege under advisement.

For some time past there has been a growing disposition on the part of hotel keepers in Lycoming and other counties—Tioga county included—to exercise their privileges without regard to the wants of travelers in the way of bed and board and the care of horses. Much opposition to this practice has arisen among the citizens of the county, who have taken the view that licensing of a hotel is not simply granting the privilege of selling liquors over the bar, but that the real reason for granting licenses is to provide places of entertainment for travelers.

Briefs From Stony Fork.

Stony Fork, March 26. Jesse Rickle, of Rutland, visited friends in this place over Sunday.

Emery Lawton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawton, is on the sick list.

Mr. Ramsey, of Mainesburg, preached in the Baptist church Sunday morning.

Mrs. Arthur Bartle was ill last week.

The sisters and brothers of Thos. Bartle gave him a birthday dinner on Sunday.

Mrs. Ed M. Boatman has been on the sick list.

Delmar Boy Winner of Contest.

The spelling contest for the pupils of the rural schools was held at Lawrenceville last Saturday. The winner of the contest was Alfred Hazelton, of the Dexter school in Delmar township, to whom was awarded a copy of Webster's New International Dictionary.

The contest for the eigth grade pupils will be held at the same place on April 26th, and a similar prize will be awarded to the successful contestant.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Many Items of Interest From Nearby Towns and Neighboring Counties.

—L. W. Fenton has been appointed policeman by the borough officials of Elkland.

—J. H. France, of Troupsburg, N. Y., has purchased the furniture business of L. L. Griggs at Knoxville.

—The Herald, Blossburg's new paper, has reduced its size from eight to four pages and reduced its price from $1.00 to 50 cents.

—Charles Smith and Miss Jennie McCullough, both of Knoxville, were married last Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bucy in that place.

—Elkland has a case of scarlet fever. The Tioga Argus says: "The young lady assistant in the postoffice being the victim, it is thought it must have been communicated to her by handling the mail."

—Lycoming and Tioga counties, April 1st, will be in the Italian consular district of Scranton, in charge of Calalieri Fortunato Fiscar, of Scranton. The entire district includes Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

—To encourage the raising of pure bred stock in Pennsylvania the State Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin giving a list of owners and breeders of registered stock. The desire of the department is to supply breeders with the fullest information that will lead to improving the quality of horses, cattle and other farm animals and to encourage the business of stock raising.

—This is the sort of balderdash, in the name of religion, that Billy Sunday deals out to his auditors at about $20,000 a month, according to the Ohio State Journal: "He called Goliath an 'old stiff,' who went 'strutting up and down,' blowing about his height and bravery.' David 'called his bluff and soaked the giant in the coco between the lamps.' He then 'took his sword, chopped off his block, and the gang skiddooed.'"

—A public meeting of business men and farmers was held at Towanda last Saturday to consider a proposition from the Sharpless Condensery Company of Philadelphia, regarding the establishing of a large milk condensery in that village. The company proposes to establish a condensery at the expense of $100,000, which will employ fifty men, providing the dairymen of Bradford county will furnish them the required amount of milk.

—Not in many years past have the farmers been able to do so much out-of-door work during the winter time as in this year, and the real advantage of such a winter will be apparent next summer when a great deal of the work of various sorts will be out of the way, which together with the planting and the harvesting of crops, usually helps to make the season such a busy one for the farmer. According to reports in many parts of this and adjoining counties ploughing has been in progress off and on all winter, and this alone will give the farmers quite a lift. Among other work that is pretty much out of the way is the pruning and trimming of trees. Much spraying has also been done.

TIMELY TIOGA TOPICS.

An Enjoyable Social Function—Many Easter Visitors

Tioga, March 26th.—The Easter breakfast given by the teachers to the members of St. Andrew's Sunday-school and the choir in the chapel, at [illegible] o'clock Sunday morning, was a most enjoyable social function. The four long tables were beautifully decorated with potted plants and Easter eggs, and entirely surrounded by joyous, happy faces.

The hostesses were Mrs. John Peck, Mrs. Horatio Alford, Mrs. S. P. Hakes, Mrs. T. M. Urell, Mrs. John Stevens, Miss A. D. Bal[illegible] and Miss Fannie Kr[illegible].

John Caldwell, a senior at Yale, Victor and Jabir Caldwell, students at Lawrenceville, N. J., [illegible] of [illegible] Nebraska, were Easter guests of their grandmother, Mrs. Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens, of Blossburg, were Easter guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Alford.

Miss Edith Teare, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent her Easter vaction at "Mona Ma[illegible]," the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Saxton.

Tioga Democrats are for Urell for postmaster at Mansfield. Tioga has tried earnestly to induce her son to return to his native place, but as both Mr. and Mrs. Urell prefer to make their home at Mansfield, their friends here would like to see him get what he desires.

Walter T. Urell spent several days in Wellsboro last week, acting as host at Wilcox House for S. O. Daggett, while Mr. and Mrs. Daggett were in Bellefonte.

"Aunt Phoebe" Saxton will be 98 years of age on the first day of April. She is still in quite good health, although an invalid. Miss Saxton is the aunt of G. G. Saxton and James Saxton, with whose family she makes her home, where she is tenderly cared for by her nephew and his family.

Robert E. Urell atended the funeral of Randolph Daggett at Bellefont last Friday.

Miss Gladys Smith entertained a party of friends at tea last Wednesday, the occasion being her fifteenth birthday.

PRIZE PACKAGES FOR LAW MAKERS

Resolution Offered in the House to Prevent Further Squandering State Money.

Harrisburg, March 25.—An end of the system of loading down members, clerks, attaches, newspapermen and other about the Legislature with an armful of valuable brushes, etc., will be reached if a resolution offered in the house last week by Representative Rex, of Montgomery, accomplishes its purposes.

This "loot" distribution, as it is popularity known, is in the same class of expenditure of the State's money as the dual officeholding, substitution and other evils of adminstration. On Mr. Rex's statement that "each package contains "loot" valued at $30, the State pays out in this fashion every two years upwards of $15,000 of the taxpayers' money.

This "loot" is in addition to the stationery supplies, which each member and some legislative employes may be presumed to need, but what Mr. Rex cannot understand is why members need high-priced hair brushes, combs, clothes brushes, leather cases, silver match boxes, pearl handled knives and as a climax a cork screw.

This practice has been going on for years, upwards of 500 members, employes and hangers on sharing in the distribution of patronage, which in many cases is given away to pay personal debts or toted off home.

The Rex resolution refers to the "loot" as "graft" and "prize packages." It follows, and under the rules lies over one day for printing:

Whereas, It has been the practice, and is still the practice, for each member of this house to be furnished with a so-called "prize package" containing pocket knives, combs, hair brushes, fountain pens, pocketbooks, card cases, silver match boxes, scissors and other articles if like nature, and

Whereas, the said "prize-packages" cause an unwarranted waste of the people's money at every session of the Legislature, amounting to thousands of dollars, therefore be it

Resolved, That this puerile practice and great unwarranted waste of the people's money shall be stopped, as a form of so-called "graft" that the majority of the members of this house are pledged to abate.

The list reads like an offering from Santa Claus; in fact it is said that some of the far-seeing recipients save the stuff until Christmas season and use them for presents. Unquestionably their selection of quality is admirable.

Here is an enumeration of one "prize package." The prices are estimated at market quotations. It is said that the State buying in bulk—carloads lots, it would seem gets a slightly smaller figure than here estimated. Here is what they get:

	Est. Cost
One fine hair brush	$4.00
Two fine clothes brushes, at	5.00
One leather letter case	2.50
One letter card case	1.50
Three small leather cased books and memorandum	1.50
One gold-tipped pencil holder	2.00
One box of leads for holder	.25
One pair best steel pocket scissors	.75
One silver match safe	1.00
One long comb, dressing	.50
One fountain pen	3.00
One encased corkscrew	.50
One silver key chain	.50
One six-bladed pearl handled pocket knife	2.00

While Mr. Rex said nothing in his resolution about the stationery perquisites, he might find a few "weak" spots there. For instance one man for the session received three dozen penholders, almost three a week. He also gets two dozen lead pencils. Perhaps the framers of the plan realized a need for the four pencil and ink erasers on top of them. Ink wells are bountifully supplied. There is an automatic well, a base for it with a holder for penholders; then there is a glass penholder and another inkwell. To help things along there are included a bottle of paste and then a tube of paste. If this were not enough there are six writing tablets absolutely plain without the State lettering. These are marked "satin cream, extra fine." Envelopes accompany still another box of blank writing paper, labeled "very fine."

The resolution refers only to members of the House, but Senators and the employes of both chambers also are to be [illegible].

There are fifty Senators with nine[illegible] employes. There are 207 members of the House with 106 attaches, not including twenty pages, and there are thirty seven correspondents. That brings a total of 499. With a $30 package for each it is easy to determine that the State's money to the tune of $14,970 is spent every two years for unnecessary stuff.

Although the expiration of the commission of T. H. Bailey as postmaster of Mansfield is about two years distant, several candidates for the position under the national Democratic administration already are in the field. The list includes C. H. DeWitt, William D. Ramsdell, R. E. Urell, W. A. McCausland, Charles McDowell, M. S. French and F. W. Clark. And there are others who are, to say the least, in a receptive mood.

FRENCH SOLDIER'S RESOURCE IS GREAT

One Point in Which He Excels German Rival, According to British Writer

NEAREST THE IDEAL FIGHTER

He Knows How to Shift for Himself and Is Full of Little Tricks for Increasing His Comfort—Cheerful Under Difficulties.

Comparing the French and German soldier, a correspondent of the United Service Gazette says that where the French soldier excels the German soldier is in his resourcefulness. He knows how to shift for himself, and is full of little tricks for increasing his comfort, of which the more stolid German has no idea. For instance, the speed with which a French repiment will bet its coffee ready on the maneuver ground looks something like legerdemain. This correspondent has been with the French troops when it has rained for three days unceasingly, and when there was not a piece of dry wood for ten kilometers around. Yet within a quarter of an hour of the bugles sounding the halt the fires were lit and the coffee was boiling. Give a French soldier a piece of meat and a handful of potatoes and he will turn out a "rata" which cannot be beaten anywhere. As, according to the Napoleonic dictum, "an army marches on its belly," this is a trump card in the hands of the French soldiery, concludes the writer.

The French infantry soldier is probably as near the ideal soldier as one can find. He has a cheerfulness under difficulties, and an endless amount of resource. Anyone who sees the bluecoated, red-trousered "pioupiou" lounging about the French garrison towns with his hands up to his elbows in his trousers pockets has considerable difficulty in believing in his qualities; but if one should meet the same soldier at maneuvers, stepping out with the short, springy step of the French infantry, with his fifty-six pounds of baggage on his back, he would not know him again. With his great coat buttoned back to give free play to his legs, his trousers strapped into his long godillots, his face burned to the color of chocolate by the blazing sun, and his uniform gray from the dust of the roads, he looks every inch a soldier. But it is his extraordinary marching powers that astound the spectator. A French regiment covers the ground at wonderful speed, and never seems to tire. Fifty kilometers a day are at times covered by French infantry, and marches of seventy and more are occasionally done. The "Chasseurs a pied," the famous "vitriers," are unique among the armies of Europe. What they can accomplish in the way of marching no other troops can pretend to equal. The Kaiser's sturdy infantry soldier tramps on mile after mile with dogged perseverance, but without the wonderful, elastic, springy step of the "pioupiou." The marching pace of the Germans is at least 10 per cent slower than that of the French, which, at a critical moment, would be of enormous importance.

Col. Gaedke, the German military critic, who watched the recent maneuvers in the Valley of the Loire, has warned his countrymen not to hold lightly the soldiers of France. After closely observing them in the field, in garrison and barracks, he has arrived at the conclusion—German that he is—that man for man Germany has nothing better to put against them. Col. Gaedke, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, is unconsciously a missioner of peace, since if he succeeded in convincing the Germans, especially those highly placed, whose advice may any day determine whether there shall be peace or war, that the experiences of 1870, when hopelessly incompetent leaders mishandled a distrustful and demoralized army, afford no trustworthy guidance as to the issue of a struggle with a purged French army, having at its head the best brains of the country, there will be less chance of another Franco-German war being precipitated.—Army and Navy Journal.

Ancient Skeptics.

The Sophists were a body of teachers in ancient Athens during the fourth and fifth centuries B. C., who gave instruction in any or all of the higher branches of learning. Although they were not a philosophic sect, and held no doctrines in common, the Sophists were, nevertheless, skeptics, and maintained a belief in the uncertainty of all particular knowledge, and, in fact, in the impossibility of all truth. Their two leading representatives were Protagoras and Gorgias. The Sophists were charged with bringing reasoning into contempt by casting uncertainty over the most obvious truths, and, in consequence, were ridiculed by many.

New Chair in Rome University.

A chair in Christian archaeology has been established in the University of Rome by direction of the minister of education, and Prof. Marucci has been appointed as its first occupant. Marucci, whose entry into the faculty has created much excitement in church circles, is known as the best informed archaeologist of the Vatican," says Figaro, "and the only surviving pupil of Rossi, who made the catacombs a life study."

Deer Head of 50 Points.

What is said to be the largest head ever found on a red or cotton tail deer in the country has lately been received in Bangor from Hill Gould off Grand Lake Stream. The head has fifty points or prongs on the antlers. The head is very even, having twenty-six points on one side and twenty-four on the other and is a beauty in every way. It spreads 23 inches in the widest place and has broad webs on each antler which spread 7 inches. The tips are all well [illegible]

FEED FOR WORK HORSES.

In Results Produced Corn Is Decided to Stand Ahead of Oats.

There is a widespread belief among horse owners that no grain is equal to oats as an efficient feed for horses and that no matter how high the price of oats no other grain can be used as a substitute for them.

In order to test the accuracy of this belief B. E. Carmichael of the Ohio experiment station began in the spring of 1907 an extensive series of experiments to test the relative value and efficiency of oats and corn as a grain ration for work horses.

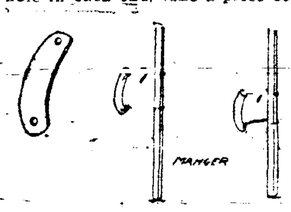
With this in view three teams of grade Percheron geldings were taken; those horses were used for general farm and team work on the station farm. The horses in each team were about the same age; one was fed on oats and the other on corn. The plan was to feed as much ear corn by weight as oats.

All the horses received as much mixed clover and timothy hay as they would eat. The experiment reported was continued forty-eight weeks. The variations in weight of the corned horses were practically the same as those of the horses receiving oats; nor was there noticed any difference in spirit or endurance between the mates of each team.

In regard to the comparative cost of the feeds it is stated in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture that "under the market conditions that prevailed during the experiment the saving from the use of corn was very marked—approximately 10 cents a day for each horse for the entire forty-eight weeks. Market conditions should always be borne in mind, as there may be time during which oats would be cheaper than corn, and they should of course be used whenever cheaper."

A Clever Device.

I have been raising cattle for 20 years (in a small way) and this is the best way I find to tie my cattle in the barn. It keeps them out of the manger and they cannot twist themselves up in the tie or get their legs over it. Make a manger and set of stanchions, the latter set as close as you wish your stock to stand; then take a piece of hard wood about 14 or 16 inches long, 1 1-2 inches thick and 2 1-2 inches wide, round off the corners and make it slightly curved, as shown in cut. Now bore a 5-8 inch hole in each end, take a piece of rope



and put through hole in one end of stick and pass around the stanchions and tie leaving enough space between yoke and stanchion for the cow's neck, then take another piece of rope and put through hole in other end of stick (or yoke) make a short loop in one end of rope and it is ready for business. The bottom end of yoke is to be the end fastened to stanchion. In tieing in the stock get head between yoke and stanchion, pass rope over neck around stanchion and tie through loop with weavers knot.—J. G. Young, Ossipee, Minnesota.

Live Stock Notes.

If your ewes are poor at breeding time they will be greatly handicapped.

Plenty of good feed to push the youngsters to market.

Oil meal will often prevent indigestion and keep the young sheep on edge.

Keep the ram by himself in the day time and turn him with a few ewes at night.

Dirty water troughs breed filth and disease very quickly. Keep them clean by a pinch of copperas now and then.

We won't be so free in feeding old corn to the young pigs now, in view of the high price of that old stand-by. All the better for the pigs.

Not too early to begin getting the animals ready for the fair. Study the breed question.

Much Coarse False Hair Used.

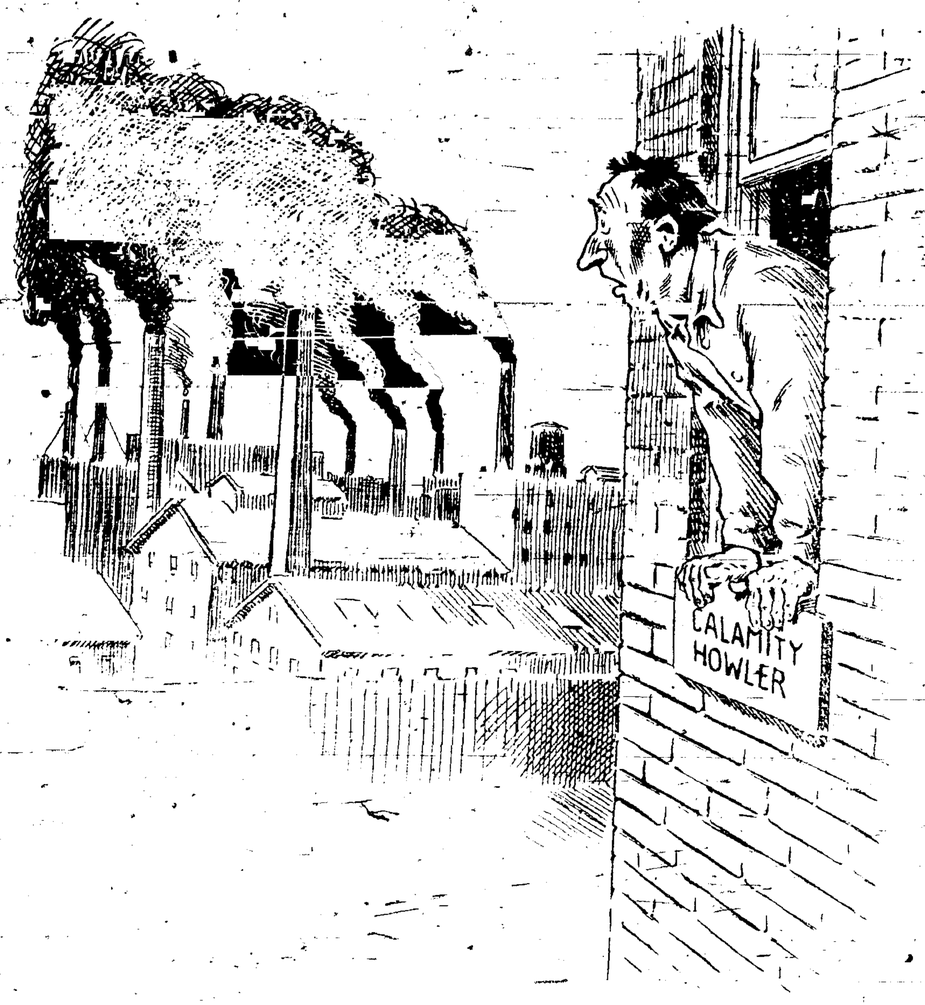
More false hair is worn by women to-day than ever before, and the markets of the world are being ransacked to keep pace with the demand. The great amount used has been responsible for the appearance in the market of quantities of cheap and coarse hair that no woman would have thought of buying ten years ago. It is imported principally from Japan and India and is bleached or dyed to the different shades required. Hair from China, though usually it requires little treatment, is also rather coarse in texture. All the best natural hair comes from the European countries. The light hair is almost exclusively a German product. It is collected by the agents of a Dutch company, and the genuine golden blonde is so highly prized that most of it is pre-empted under contract by favored customers in the retail hairdressing trade. Most of the brown hair comes from Central France and Brittany and the south of France furnish the darker brown and black. Agents of the Parisian houses purchase an annual "crop" of about 200,000 pounds of hair every season paying all the way from 20 cents to $1 for individual braids. After it has been dressed and sorted most of the hair is sold to the big wholesale houses for redistribution at about $2 a pound, but the extra choice heads of hair are sold separately for $10, $20 and even $50 apiece, the private retailer eventually receiving about $100 for a perfect switch.

Sunday Evening Tea.

Sunday evening tea may be served in the library. It may be composed of sandwiches, chocolate and fruit. This saves the arranging of the dining-room and gives a variety to one's day.

Largest Drydock.

For a eight years ago, the largest dry dock in the world, which measured 888 feet by 100 feet, has been [illegible]

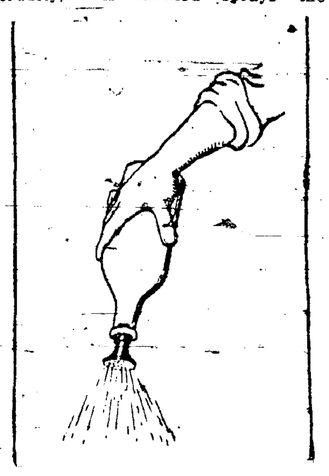


"AND THE SMOKE GOES UP THE CHIMNEY JUST THE SAME"

NOVEL CLOTHES SPRAYER.

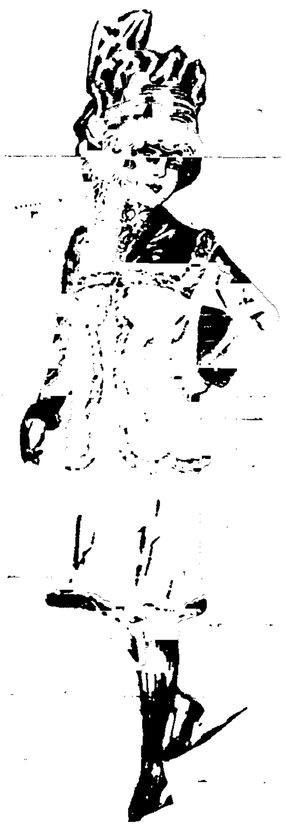
Sprinkler Top Can Be Adjusted to Neck of Water Bottle.

Laundresses usually sprinkle clothes before ironing them, and the method that has been in use for years is to dip the fingers of one hand in a bowl of water and flirt the drops over the garments. In addition to its crudity, this method sprays the



Sprinkles Garments Evenly.

clothes very irregularly. A New York man has devised a sprayer which is far superior to the fingers. It consists of a little metal sprinkler, like those that fit in the spouts o. water pots, and fits into the neck of a bottle, which is filled with water. By giving this bottle a shake or two over the clothes the latter can be moistened far better than is possible by the hand method and there is no need of wetting the fingers. This same implement can be used for sprinkling plants as well as a watering-pot and is really better when the plants are indoors, as the spray does not spread to the extent that the spray from the pot does.



Blue-Velvet Costume Trimmed With Fur.

Hint for Wash Dresses.

When making any kind of wash dresses, those for children especially, it is a good plan to baste a piece of the material on the inside of the dress and let it be washed with it. Then when the patch has to be put on it will be the very same color as the [illegible]

Valuable Philippine Forests.

There are 25,000,000 acres of forest in the Philippine Islands, said to be [illegible]

CHANGES IN CLIMATE.

Scientists Able to Discover None Within Historic Times.

The explorations in Central Asia have laid bare the ruins of once flourishing cities. M. Boutquin, in the French journal Ciel et Terre, proves, by historical evidence and modern scientific discoveries by the human race was brought about by causes entirely unrelated to such supposed meteorological changes as a general cooling of climates or a progressive desiccation of the globe. In Europe, for example, a sensitive lowering of the temperature and decrease in the precipitation of rain and snow would have caused a well-marked and continuous recession of glaciers, but no such recession is shown by the records of more than 2,000 years. Heim has proved that, although the glaciers of the Alps receded during the latter half of the nineteenth century, they are now far more extensive than they were in the Middle Ages.

Polybius, in the second century B. C., describes the rich gold and silver mines of the Tyrol. These mines yielded abundantly until the middle of the sixteenth century, after which date their productiveness rapidly diminished because the mouths of shafts became covered with ice. A shaft sunk at this epoch was covered in 1570 by a glacier sixty-five feet thick. Resistance to the invasion of the ice soon became impossible. In the eighteenth century the glacier was more than 300 feet high, and in 1875 it had attained a height of 400 feet.

For many years it was asserted that the east coast of Greenland had formerly enjoyed a mild climate, which favored the growth of vegetation and gave rise to the name of Greenland. The historical researches of Rink and Van Maurer, however, have proved that the decay of the posts established by the Norwegians in olden times was caused by the introduction of a contagious disease and by the adoption by the Norwegian Government of an unwise economic policy, which provoked hostile attacks by the Eskimos. Equally erroneous statements have been made in regard to Iceland.

In the British Isles, the cultivation of wheat formerly extended much farther north than it does at present, simply because it was then, in the absence of foreign competition, more profitable than it is now. Yet it has been very difficult to gain acceptance for this elementary truth; the popular belief in a change of season or climate for a long time prevailed over all evidence.—Paris Cosmos.

Scourge of the Swiss.

The prevalence in Switzerland of goitre, that distressing disease which is caused by drinking snow water, is graphically shown by the striking figures recently issued by the Federal military Department, setting forth the number of men who are lost to the country, from the military service point of view, owing to this affliction alone.

It has been statistically proved that an average number of from 2,200 to 2,300 men are each year rejected for service in the army owing to the presence of goitre in some degree, and the compilers of the report demonstrate how quickly, at this rate of rejection, the service of an entire division and even of an army corps are lost.

The cantons of Valais and the Grisons being the most mountainous parts of Switzerland are the districts of the country in which the complaint is most common, but people in other parts are also affected to a distressing extent.

So serious has the scourge become during recent years, with a tendency to increase rather than to decrease, that a commission is to be appointed by the Federal Government to study and report upon the disease in order that preventive measures may be adopted and that a serious campaign against the malady may be initiated.

Tough Job.

"All flesh is grass," sighed the landlady.

"I'd hate to have to mow a meadow of beefsteak like this," growled her boarder, throwing down his knife in disgust.—Boston Transcript.

The American Hen.

The editor has not asked me to give any of my wisdom on the subject of poultry, but I will send in this suggestion anyway: I know from what I have been on some farms that the hens made a great deal more money investment, work and cost considered than any other one branch of farming. Most farmers consider the care of poultry "woman's work," and some of them are actually ashamed to be seen helping their wives took after the fowls. What a mistake! It is not as much a woman's work as a man's, because it often involves exposure during storms and cold weather and the man who will refuse to save his wife from any bit of hard work possible is a pretty poor specimen of a farmer. If these men would study the science of poultry raising and give it as much attention as any other branch of farming they would make more money and make it easier. The American hen has made her place in agriculture by producing millions of dollars every year and she has earned the respect of every right-thinking farmer in the land.—Samuel Phillips.

Railway Ties Treated.

The use of treated ties by the railroad and trolley companies of this country is rapidly increasing. The number of treated ties made use of during the year 1908 was 28,776,060 pieces. This was slightly more than 21 per cent. of the total, while in 1907 it was a little less than 13 per cent and the year before a trifle more than 12 per cent. The use of treated ties seems to be more general with the steam railroads than with the electric lines.

—The Buffalo Daily Times and the Gazette both one year for $3.00.

First Paper Trust.

Ptolemy Philadelphus tried to run the first paper trust. He founded the Alexandrian Library, and hoped to keep all the learning of the world in Egypt by forbidding the exportation of paper or papyrus from his kingdom, the only place where the papyrus plant flourished. Fortunately, a king, Pergamus, loved learning as well as the rulers of Egypt, and he invented parchment from skins of goats. Parchment was named after Pergamus, and has been the chief writing material that has carried down the wisdom of ancient days to our own.

Highly Finished Animals Best.

The best money is in the highly finished animal. Animals intended for market that have been running on pasture should be fed grain a few weeks previous to marketing, even if the grain must be purchased. The difference in weight and the price received will more than pay for the trouble and expense.

The KITCHEN CABINET

THERE are no shackles which persistent reason and dogged labor can't rend asunder.

Nothing is hopeless to determination.

This earth belongs to us to do with as we dare.—Herbert Kaufman.

SOME COMPANY SALADS.

When serving luncheon or dinner to a few friends, one likes to have a salad that is a little unusual for the occasion. Here are a few to choose from:

Goldsmith Salad.—Take a half cup of apples minced fine, one-fourth of a cup of minced celery, a fourth of a cup of chopped hickory nut meats, a fourth of a cup of chopped green pepper and olives mixed. Serve in green pepper cups and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

Apple, nuts and celery served in head lettuce is a simpler salad and one that is generally liked. Mayonnaise may be served with this or a plain, less expensive, boiled dressing.

Salad plants contain but little nourishment. Their chief value lies in the mineral salts they contain, and when mixed with dressings of oil they are of as much value to the system as food.

Lettuce and green vegetables, if allowed to stand in a dressing, will wilt, so it is best to keep the lettuce crisp and fresh, and serve it freshly prepared.

Grape Fruit or Pomelo Salad.—There is no fruit salad equal in deliciousness to that prepared with carefully-removed sections of grape fruit added very gently to celery and nuts, and mixed with mayonnaise. Sometimes even the nuts will crush the fruit and the utmost care should be used in mixing the salad, otherwise the juice is crushed from the fruit and the salad is watery and unsightly.

Grape Fruit and Cherry.—Cut the ripe fruit in halves, using the large cherries when obtainable. Cut the grape fruit and remove the sections with care; let all stand a few moments in French dressing to season. Serve with mayonnaise on lettuce and garnish with maraschino cherries.

Nellie Maxwell.

Watts, Franklin—Love your neighbor as yourself, but don't take down your fence.

Coughs and Coffins.

A cough, bear in mind, often ends with a coffin.

But to quiet it don't drug your system with morphine.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, pure and wholesome.

For all coughs and all colds, is a sovereign balsam.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

HOARSENESS

Relaxed vocal cords, irritation of the bronchial tubes, tickling, coughing spells, are relieved and remedied by

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

the standard for throat affections, coughs and colds. Pleasant to take and acts quickly. Loosens the phlegm, strengthens the vocal cords and

CLEARS THE VOICE

ALL DRUGGISTS

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

For an Aching Tooth.

KINGFISHER Fishing Tackle

Just Received

Poles	Leaders
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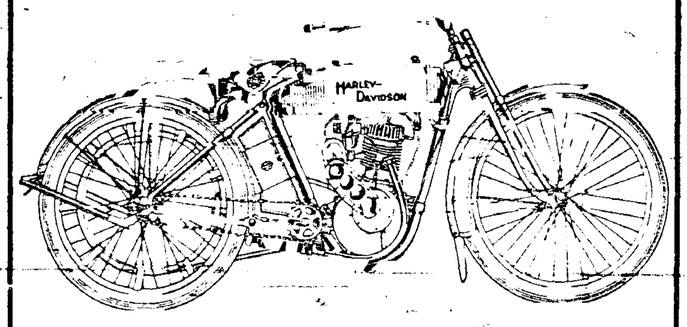
Our New Spring Stock IS RIGHT

Roberts Hardware

Motorcycle for Sale



1911 HARLEY-DAVIDSON

Four-horse power, single cylinder, double grip control, spring fork, long handle bars, low seat position. Flat belt, one of the most popular machines on the market, in fact, one-third of all machines sold in 1911 were Harley-D singles. This machine has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the factory and is now as good as new.

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GAZETTE, WELLSBORO, PA.

WALKOVER SHOES FOR MEN

SELBY SHOES FOR LADIES

WE can give the BEST values and show the greatest selections in DAYTON and WATSONTOWN SHOES That has ever been seen in Wellsboro.

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FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

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DENTIST.

Successor to Dr. Frank H. Rose, office over Mathers & March's store. Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Feb. 1-07.

JOHN GERKIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Over Agitator office, Wellsboro, Pa. Samples of Imported and Domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns.

P. W. HOUSER, M. D., M. E.,

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Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses fitted. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Farmers' phone.—Jan. 9, 1913.

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That's what you do when you wear SO-EASY EYE GLASSES fitted by

DR. D. E. ACKLEY, Eye Specialist
25 Crafton St., WELLSBORO.

Forest Lawn Sanitarium

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Special attention given to mild mental and nervous diseases and all chronic diseases.

Alcohol and All Drug Addictions Cured Speedily and Permanently and Without Suffering. Rupture Cured.

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W. G. LENT, M. D.

Facts Worth Knowing

When in need of high-class tailoring: We more than doubled our business last season. Our motto—the best is none too good for our customers, offering only the best of Foreign and Domestic Woolens in exclusive and smart styles, has proven a winner. Owing to the fact that we have no rent to pay, owning our store building, we are in a position to offer high-class tailoring at a price that invites your inspection.

H. H. HUCK

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NEW YORK WORLD

Pratically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly—No Other Newspaper in the World Gives so Much at so Low a Price

This is a time of great events and you will want the news accurately and promptly. The Democrats for the first time in 16 years, will have the Presidency and they will also control both branches of Congress. The political news is sure to be of most absorbing interest.

There is a great war in the Old World, and you may read of the extinction of the vast Turkish Empire in Europe, just as a few years ago you read how Spain lost her last foot of soil in America, after having ruled the empire of half the New World.

The World long since established a record for impartiality, and anybody can afford its Thrice-a-Week edition which comes every other day in the week, except Sunday. It will be of particular value to you now. The Thrice-a-Week World also abounds in its strong features, serial stories, humor, markets, cartoons; in fact everything that is to be found in a high class daily.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the Wellsboro Gazette together for one year for $2.00. The World's price of the two

SECRET SERVICE

BEING THE HAPPENINGS OF A NIGHT IN RICHMOND IN THE SPRING OF 1865

THE PLAY BY WILLIAM GILLETTE;

BY CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY EDGAR BERT SMITH

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(CHAPTER XIX—Continued.)

"You tell him," whispered Jonas; "you tell him; it's de on'y way. Tell him to drap down. Do dis fo' ole Jonas, honey; do it fo' me, an' Ah'll be a slabe to you as long as Ah lib, no matter what Mars Linkum does. Listen," said the old man, as a sudden commotion was heard in the room across the hall. "Dey's gwine to kill him. You do it."

Nothing could be gained by remaining. He had said all he could, used every argument possible to him, and realizing his danger, he turned and disappeared through the back door into the dark rear hall. There was a scraping of chairs and a trampling of feet, a few words heard indistinctly, and then the voice of the old sergeant:

"Fall in! Right face! Forward—march!"

Before they came into the hall, Jonas made one last appeal. He thrust his old black face through the portieres, his eyes rolling, his jaws working.

"Fo' Gawd's sek, missy, tell him to drap down," he whispered as he disappeared.

Wilfred, not waiting for the soldiers, came into the room, and Caroline followed him.

"Where's mother?" asked Wilfred.

"She's gone up to Howard; I think he is dying," said Caroline. "She can't leave him for anybody or anything."

If Edith heard, she gave no sign. She stood motionless on the other side of the room, and stared toward the door; they would bring him back that way, and she could see him again.

"Wilfred, dear," asked Caroline, "what are they going to do?"

"Shoot him."

"When?"

"Now."

"Where?"

"Out in the street."

Caroline's low exclamation of pity struck a responsive chord in Wilfred's heart. He nodded gravely, and bit his lips. He did not feel particularly happy over the situation, evidently, but the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the men. They came into the room in double line, Thorne walking easily between them. They entered the room by the door, marched down it, came back, and *ranged themselves opposite the stacks* of arms.

"Halt!" cried the sergeant. "Right face! Take arms! Carry arms! Left face! Forward—march!"

Edith had not taken her eyes off Thorne since he entered the room. She had watched him as if fascinated. He had shot at her one quick, searching glance, and then had kept his eyes averted, not because he would not like to look at her, but because he could not bear himself like a man in these last swift terrible seconds, if he did.

As the men moved to carry out their last order, the girl awoke to her surroundings.

"Wait," she said. "Who is in command?"

"I am, miss," answered the sergeant.

"I'd like to speak to the—the—prisoner," continued Edith.

"I'm sorry, miss," answered the sergeant respectfully, but abruptly, "but we haven't the time."

"Only a word, sergeant," pleaded the girl, stepping close to him, and laying her hand on his arm.

The sergeant looked at her a moment. What he saw in her eyes touched his very soul.

"Very well," he said. "Right face! Fall out the prisoner!"

Thorne stepped out in front of the ranks.

"Now, miss," said the sergeant, "be quick about it."

"No!" said Wilfred sternly.

"Oh, Wilfred!" cried Caroline, laying her hand on his arm. "Let her speak to him, let her say goodby."

There was an instant's pause. Wilfred looked from Caroline's flushed, eager face, to Edith's pale one. After all, what was the harm? He nodded his head, but no one moved. It was the sergeant who broke the silence.

"The lady," he said, looking at Thorne, and pointing at Edith. As he spoke, he added another order. "Matson, take your squad and guard the windows. Prisoner, you can go over to the side of the room."

The sergeant's purpose was plain. It would give Edith Varney an opportunity to say what she had to say to Thorne in a low voice if she chose, without the possibility of being overheard. The initiative must come from the woman, the man realized. It was Edith who turned and walked slowly across the room. Thorne followed her more rapidly, and the two stood side by side. They were thus so placed by the kindness of the veteran that she could speak her words, and no one could hear what they were.

"One of the servants," began the girl in a low, utterly passionless and expressionless voice, "Jonas, has taken the bullets from the guns. If you will drop when they fire, you can escape with your life."

In exactly the same level, almost monotonous voice, Thorne whispered a pertinent question:

"Shall I do this for you?"

"It is nothing to me," said the woman quietly, and might God forgive her, she prayed, for that falsehood.

Thorne looked at her, his soul in his eyes. If her face had been carved from marble, it would not have been. He could not know how wildly her heart was beating beneath that stony exterior. Well, she had turned against him. He was nothing to her. There was no use living any longer. She did not care.

"Were you responsible in any way for it?" he asked.

The girl shook her head and turned away without looking at him. She had not the least idea of what he was about to do. Not one man in a thousand would have done it. Perhaps if he went to his death in some quixotic way, he might redeem himself in her eyes, had flashed into Thorne's mind, as he turned to the guard.

"Sergeant," he said, saluting. He spoke in a clear, cool, most indifferent way. "You had better take a look at the rifles of your command. I understand that they have been tampered with."

"What the hell!" cried the sergeant, seizing a piece from the nearest man. He snapped open the breech-plug and drew out the cartridge and examined it. Someone had bitten off the bullet! He saw everything clearly. "Squad ready!" he cried. "Draw cartridges!"

There was a rattling of breech-plugs and a low murmur of astonishment, as every man found that his cartridge was without a bullet.

"With ball cartridges, load!" cried the sergeant. "Carry arms!"

When this little manuever, which was completed with swiftness and precision because the men were all veterans, was finished, the sergeant turned to the prisoner, who had stood composedly watching the performance which took away his last opportunity for escape, and saluted him with distinct admiration.

"I am much obliged to you, sir," he said.

How Edith Varney kept her feet, why she did not scream or faint away, she could not tell. Thorne's words had petrified her. Her pride kept her from acknowledging what she felt. She had never dreamed of any such action on his part, and it seemed to her that she had sent him to his death again. How could she retrace her steps, repair her blunder? There was nothing to do. But her countenance changed. A look of such desperate entreaty came into her face as fully betrayed her feelings. Of the people in the room, only Arrelsford observed her, and even his jealousy and resentment were slightly softened by her visible anguish. Everybody was staring at Thorne, for they all knew the result of his remarkable action, although no one could in the least degree fathom the reason.

It was Wilfred who broke the silence. He walked slowly up to Thorne and thrust out his hand.

"I would like to shake hands with you," he said admiringly, and for the first time in the long hours a slight smile quivered about the man's lips. It was a generous, spontaneous tribute of youth that gave him that moment of melancholy satisfaction.

"Oh," thought Edith, watching her brother; "if only I dared to do the like."

"Is this for yourself?" asked Thorne, "or your father?"

"For both of us, sir," answered Wilfred.

Thorne shook him by the hand. The two looked into each other's faces, and everybody saw the satisfaction and gratification of the older man.

"That's all, sergeant," said Thorne, turning away.

"Fall in the prisoner! Escort left face! Forward—march!" cried the sergeant.

At that moment a man, breathless from having run rapidly, entered the room by the window. His uniform was that of an officer, and he wore a lieutenant's shoulder straps.

"Halt!" he cried, as he burst into the room. "Are you in command, sergeant?"

"Yes, sir."

"General Randolph's on the way here with orders. You would please wait until—"

But Arrelsford now interposed.

"What orders, lieutenant? Anything to do with the case?"

The officer looked greatly surprised at this intervention by a civilian, but he answered civilly enough.

"I don't know what his orders are. He has been with the president."

"But I sent word to the department," said Arrelsford, "that we had got the man, and were going to drum head him on the spot."

"Then this must be the case, sir. The general wishes to be present."

"It is impossible!" Returned Arrelsford. "We have already held the court, and I have sent the findings to the secretary. The messenger is to get his approval and meet us at the corner of the street yonder. I have no doubt he is waiting there now. It is a mere formality."

"I have no further orders to give, sir," said the lieutenant. "General Randolph will be here in a minute, but you can wait for him or not, as you see fit."

The sergeant stood uncertain. For one thing, he was not anxious to carry out the orders he had been given now. That one little action of Thorne's had changed the whole situation. For another thing, Arrelsford was only a civilian, and General Randolph was one of the ranking officers in Richmond.

"Move on, sergeant," said Arrelsford peremptorily. "You have all the authority you want, and—"

but the day was saved by the advent of the general himself.

CHAPTER XX.

The Last Reprieve.

General Randolph was evidently in a great hurry. Public affairs of great

"You'd Better Look at Your Rifles."

moment pressed upon him, and it was an evidence of the interest he took in the case of Captain Thorne that he gave him even a minute of his valuable time. He had come on horseback, and everybody could see that he was anxious to get through with his appointed task and get away.

"Ah, sergeant," he said, answering the latter's salute as he brought the guard to attention, and then his eye fell upon Captain Thorne. "You have the prisoner, have you?"

"Just taking him out, sir," answered the sergeant, saluting again.

"To prison?"

"No, sir."

"Where then?"

"To execute the sentence of the court, sir."

"Oh!" exclaimed the general, looking hard at the sergeant. "He has had his trial, has he?"

But Arrelsford, who chafed at thus being left out of the game, now stepped over and took up the burden of the conversation before the sergeant could reply.

"We have done everything according to regulation, sir," he said, saluting in a rather cavalier manner. He did not like General Randolph. If it had not been for his interference, the affair would have been settled long ago, and he still cherished a grudge against the latter for having arrested a man so important as the trusted agent of the secret service. "The findings have gone to the secretary."

"Ah!" said General Randolph blandly. He did not like Mr. Arrelsford any better than Mr. Arrelsford liked him.

"Yes, sir."

"And he was found guilty, I presume?"

"Certainly, sir."

"And what are you going to do with him?"

"There is no time for a hanging

"I Say, That Dispatch Was Not Sent," He Roared.

now, and the court has ordered him shot."

"Oh, indeed. And what were the charges?"

"Conspiracy against our government and the success of our arms, by sending a false and misleading dispatch containing forged orders, was the particular specification."

"Well," said General Randolph, "I regret that the court has been misinformed."

"What!" cried Arrelsford, in great surprise. "The testimony was very plain."

"Yes, indeed, sir," interposed the sergeant.

"Nevertheless," returned the general, "the man is not guilty of that charge. The dispatch was not sent."

Now Edith Varney had scarcely moved. She had expected nothing, she had hoped for nothing from the advent of the general. At best it would mean only a little delay. The verdict was just, the sentence was adequate, and the punishment must and would be carried out. She had listened, scarcely apprehending, busy with her own thoughts, her eyes fastened on Thorne, who stood there so pale and composed. But at this remarkable statement by General Randolph she was suddenly quickened into life. A low exclamation broke from her lips. A hope, not that his life might be saved, but that it might be less shameful to love him, came into her heart. Wilfred stepped forward also.

The terse statement of the general had caused a great deal of excitement and commotion in the room. Only Thorne preserved his calmness. He was glad that Edith Varney had learned this, and he was more glad that she had learned it from the lips of the enemy, but it would make no difference in his fate. He was not guilty of that particular charge, but there were dozens of other charges for which they could try him, the punishment of any one of which was in the Confederate lines, wearing a uniform not his own. It was enough that the woman should learn that he had not taken advantage of her action; at least she could not reproach herself with that.

"Why, general," began Arrelsford, greatly dismayed. "I hardly understand what you mean. That dispatch—I saw him myself—"

General Randolph turned on him quickly.

"I say that dispatch was not sent," he roared, striking the table with his hand. "I expected to arrive in time for the trial. There is one here who can testify. Lieutenant Foray?"

From among the group of staff officers who had followed General Randolph, Lieutenant Foray stepped forward before the general and saluted.

"Did Captain Thorne send out that dispatch after we left you with him in the office an hour ago?" asked the older officer.

"No, sir," answered Foray promptly, glancing from Arrelsford's thwarted and flushed and indignant countenance to Edith Varney's face, in which he saw the light of a great illumination was shining. "No, sir," he repeated; "I was just about to send it by his orders, when he countermanded it and tore up the dispatch."

"And what dispatch was it?"

"It was one signed by the secretary of war, sir, removing Marston's division from Cemetery Hill."

"You hear, gentlemen," said the general, and, not giving them time to answer, he turned again to Foray. "What were Captain Thorne's words at the time?"

"He said he refused to act under that commission, and crumpled it up and threw it away."

"That will do, lieutenant," said General Randolph triumphantly. He turned to Arrelsford again. "If you are not satisfied, Mr. Arrelsford, I beg to inform you that we have a dispatch from General Chesney at the front, in which he says that no orders were received from here. He got an uncompleted dispatch, but could not make anything out of it. Marston's division was not withdrawn from Cemetery Hill, and our position was not weakened in any way. The attack there has failed." There was a low murmur of astonishment from the group of men in the room. Edith Varney did one significant thing. She made two steps in Thorne's direction. That young man did not dare to trust himself to look at her. "It is quite plain," continued the general, "that the court has been acting under an error. The president of the Confederacy is, therefore, compelled to disapprove the finding, and it is set aside. He happened to be with the secretary when the finding came in."

Arrelsford made one last desperate effort.

"General Randolph," he said, and, to do him justice, he did not lack courage, "this was put in my hands, and—"

"I take it out of your hands," he said curtly. "Report back to the war office, or the secret service office, with my compliments, and—"

"But there are other charges upon which he could be tried," persisted Arrelsford. "He is a spy anyway, and—"

"I believe I gave you your orders, Mr. Arrelsford," interrupted the general, with suspicious politeness.

"But hadn't I better wait and see?"

"By God, sir," thundered Randolph, "do I have to explain my orders to the whole secret service of the Confederacy? Don't wait to see anything. Go at once, or I will have you escorted by a file of soldiers."

Arrelsford would have defied the general if there had been the least use in the world in doing it, but the game was clearly up for the present. He would try to arrange to have Thorne re-arrested and tried as a spy later. Now he could do nothing. He walked out of the room, pride enabling him to keep up a brave front, but with disappointment and resentment raging in his heart. He did not realize that his power over Thorne had been withdrawn. In the great game that they had played, he had lost at all points. They all watched him go, not a single one in the room with sympathy, or even pity.

"Now, sergeant," said the general, as they heard the heavy hall door close; "I want to speak to the prisoner."

"Order arms!" cried the sergeant. "Parade rest!" As the squad assumed these positions in obedience to his commands, the sergeant continued, "Fall out, the prisoner."

Thorne stepped forward one pace from the ranks, and saluted the general. He kept his eyes fixed upon that gentleman, and it was only the throbbing of his heart that made him aware that Edith Varney was by his side. She bent her head toward him; he felt her warm breath against his cheek as she whispered:

"Oh! Why didn't you tell me? I thought you sent it. I thought you—"

"Miss Varney!" exclaimed the general in surprise.

But Edith threw maidenly reserve to the winds. The suddenness of the revelation overwhelmed her.

"There is nothing against him, General Randolph, now; is there? He didn't send it. There's nothing to try him for!" she said.

General Randolph smiled grimly at her.

"You are very much mistaken, Miss Varney," he answered. "The fact of his being caught in our lines without his proper uniform is enough to hang him in ten minutes."

Edith caught her heart with her hand with a sharp exclamation, but General Randolph turned to speak to the prisoner.

"Captain Thorne," he said, "or I ... is Dumont, if that is your name; the president is fully informed regarding the circumstances of your case, and I needn't say that we look upon you as a cursed dangerous character. There isn't any doubt whatever that you ought to be shot right now, but, considering the damned peculiarity of your behavior, and that you refused to send out that dispatch when you might have done so, we've decided to keep you out of the chief of ... way. You still be ... of

Captain Thorne was almost too dazed to realize the purport of the decree. He mechanically saluted, and from his lips broke a murmured:

"Thank you, sir."

The general looked at him severely, and then, seeing Edith Varney, turned away and engaged in conversation with his staff. His intention was obvious, and Edith immediately embraced the opportunity.

"Oh!" she said; "that isn't nearly so bad as death," and before them all she stretched out her hand to him.

"No?" queried Thorne in a low voice.

"No," she said, forcing herself to look at him. "After a while perhaps—some time—"

"Oh!" said Thorne. "Some time? If it's some time, that's enough."

Mrs. Varney, having succeeded in getting Howard quiet and composed, had been in the room since the advent of General Randolph.

"Mamma," said Edith, "won't you speak to him, too?"

Mrs. Varney approached him, but Wilfred was quicker.

"I would like to shake hands with you," he said, with boyish enthusiasm.

"What, again?" said Thorne, smiling. "Ah right." He stretched out his hand. "Go ahead."

"And so would I," said Caroline, following the lead of her boy lover.

"Don't be afraid now," said Wilfred. "Everything will be all right. They will give you a parole, and—"

"A parole!" said Caroline. "Goodness gracious, they will give you hundreds of them, I am sure."

But General Randolph turned once more.

"One moment, please," said the officer. As he came forward, the others fell back. Only Edith Varney kept her place close by Thorne's side. "There is only one reason on earth why the president has set aside a certain verdict of death. You held up that false order and made a turn in our favor. You are not to be tried as a spy, but held as a prisoner of war. We expect you to make that turn complete and enter our service."

"Never," replied Thorne instantly. "That's impossible, sir."

"You can give us your answer later," said the general.

"You have it now."

"You will be kept in close confinement until you come to our terms," continued the older officer.

"You make me a prisoner for life, then."

"You will see it in another light before many days, and it wouldn't surprise me if Miss Varney had something to do with a change in your views."

"You are mistaken, General Randolph," quickly interposed Edith. "I think he is perfectly right."

"Oh, very well," said the general, smiling a little. "We will see what a little prison life will do. Sergeant?"

"Yes, sir."

"I have turned the prisoner over to Major Whitfield. He requests you to take the prisoner to his office, where he'll take charge of him."

"Very good, sir," answered the sergeant.

"What is it?" whispered Thorne to Edith. "Love and goodby?"

"No," answered the girl; "only the first." She stopped and looked at him, her face flushed, her heart throbbing, her eyes shining gloriously. "And that every day, every hour, every minute, until we meet again."

"Thank God," whispered Thorne. "Until we meet again."

"Attention!" cried the sergeant. "Carry arms! Left face! Fall in, the prisoner! Forward—march!"

AFTERWORD.

And so the great adventure is over, the story is told, and the play is played. It is hard to tell who lost and who won. It made little difference in the end that Marston's division had not been withdrawn, and that the attack on Cemetery Hill had failed. It made little difference in the end that Arrelsford had been thwarted in his attempts to wreak his vengeance upon Thorne. It made little difference in the end that Thorne refused to enter the service of the Confederacy, preferring imprisonment for life. For the days of the Confederacy were numbered. It was even then tottering on the verge of its grave, in spite of the brave front it kept up.

Three days after the events of that night, and Richmond had fallen, and presently the last of the Confederate defenders halted at Appomattox. The stars and bars were hauled down for the last time. The prisoners were released. There was a quiet wedding in the old house. Howard, happily recovering from his wounds, was present. General Varney himself gave away the bride reluctantly, to be sure, yet he did. Wilfred took the place of the brother of Captain Thorne—to continue to call him by the name he had assumed—and acted as the best man. To whom should be given the

"I Would Like to Shake Hands With You."

coveted privilege of attending the bride but to Miss Caroline Mildred Kittrick, and the few other ... of Richmond.

THOUGHT MAKES THE HOME

Most Liberal Expenditures, Without Tastes, Can Not Be Made to Produce the Charm Desired.

It is not necessarily the large and wealthy house that is the prettiest; the cottage may far exceed it in beauty and present the most perfect picture of home, whereas the mansion may be cold and formal. Most of us visit the house that never appears to be lived in where there is no charm, no taste, no warmth; yet the furniture is good, there is no lack of money to keep up a good appearance, and there are servants to do the necessary work.

The woman who insists on her rooms always looking pretty will spend a little money each week on flowers or pot ferns. Small laurels in pots look well and last well; they also make economical window plants.

Of course a window-box should find a place on the ground floor sill if not above, and be filled with evergreens in winter and flowers in summer. Blue tiles or green tiles look well in flower boxes.

Picture frames are often allowed to hang on the walls in a disgraceful condition — especially white-painted frames, and those can so easily be freshened up with a coat of enamel paint, which should not be stinted when required.

Then, again, the material of upholstered furniture is sometimes as much soiled as the picture frames, and its unfit condition is a great offense to the eye. It may not be convenient to re-upholster, bu at any rate chintz or cretonne loose covers could be provided.

Let all draperies used in the house be clean, otherwise there will be a lack of freshness about the house. Send chair and soft covers and curtains to the wash before their soiled condition is over-aggressive, and bear the same rule in mind with regard to cushion covers.

The pretty home is the one that is clean and tasteful.

His Father's Profession.

Frank Wilstach, the author of several interesting, though as yet unpublished works, is never without a new anecdote.

This one concerns the answer of the small son of a western critic to a number of other children who were boasting of the bread-winnig occupations of their respective parents.

"My father owns a drug store," proudly insisted one.

"My father owns a livery stable and all the horses," boasted another.

"My father is going to be policeman," insisted a third.

And then up spoke the four-year-old, with definite and complete confidence in his own particular claim:

"My father's a dam-at-it kick-it."

Mr. Wilstach accepts this as further proof that from the mouths of babes and sucklings words of wisdom are wont to fall.—New York Mail.

Many Violent Deaths.

Figures show that as many deaths occur in the United States from violence in twelve months as occurred in the four years of the Civil War. There were 107,680 accidental and violent deaths in the United States during the year of 1907, which is an increase of $50,000 in seven years. The population in that time increased 12 per cent. and the number of violent deaths 87 per cent. It is claimed that most of the deaths are avoidable. If the 100,000 deaths of a year were crowded into a day it would be considered a great calamity and any one of a number of cities could be robbed of its inhabitants.

Sound-Proof Building.

For the purpose of making the telephone booth really sound-proof, a German inventor lines it with tin. It seems that the lining is in every way most efficient. The result is that a German publication now advises all architects to either use tin or aluminum in the walls of houses generally to deaden sound.

A CORROBORATION

Of Interest to Wellsboro Readers—A Remedy That Has Proven Reliable.

For months Wellsboro citizens have seen in these columns enthusiastic praise of Doan's Kidney Pills by Wellsboro residents. Would these prominent people recommend a remedy that had not proven reliable? Would they confirm their statements after years had elapsed if personal experience had not shown the remedy to be worthy of endorsement? No stronger proof of merit can be had than cures that have stood the test of time. The following statement should carry conviction to the mind of every Wellsboro reader.

I. Cohen, 10 Bacon St., Wellsboro, Pa., says: "A few years ago we had occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills in our household for kidney trouble and backache. This remedy was produced at H. L. Blatchley's drug store and it lived up to representations. At that time I publicly endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills and although I have never used them myself, I have no hesitation in confirming my former statement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

TOILET REQUISITES (All Kinds)

You cannot find a more complete and well selected list of toilet requisites than at our store. No matter what you want in Toilet Articles or Toilet Preparations, Imported and American, you can get it of us.

For the Skin Our Eidelweis Cream is Delightfully Soothing and Healing
Keeps the skin in excellent condition, soft, smooth and clear. An elegant toilet article.
PRICE, 25 CENTS

Corner Drug Store - - - FAY F. HOWD

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR LIVER

If you suffer from biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion, constipation, sleeplessness or irritability, quite likely your liver is out of order, and will have to be put in good shape again before your trouble will be relieved.

Rexall Little Liver Pills are especially designed for prompt and effective relief of liver ailments.

Don't neglect your liver. It is one of the most important organs of the body. When it is in perfect health, the rest of the organs usually are. Just the instant the liver gets out of order, trouble is bound to ensue. Neglect often leads to serious complications and chronic sickness.

We not only recommend Rexall Little Liver Pills as an effective remedy for liver trouble, but we guarantee that their use will be followed by a prompt and marked improvement in the general health—or your money back. Rexall Little Liver Pills assist nature in overcoming and correcting liver troubles. Remember—we guarantee it. The risk is ours. Price, 25 cents. Sold in this community only at our store. The Rexall Store.

H. L. BLATCHLEY, Druggist

Big Cut in Price of Fertilizer

	Regular	Cut Price
8-5	$20.00	$15.80
1-7-1	22.00	17.65
1-8-4	25.00	20.65
10-10	26.00	21.50
2-8-2	27.00	21.00
5-10	32.00	26.90
2-8-10	34.00	27.40

Above prices strictly cash.

EVERY BAG GUARANTEED

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INSURANCE
FOR THE DISCRIMINATING

J. E. BENJAMIN
Eyesight Specialist
Farmers' Phone, 31 B. WELLSBORO, PA.

Local Notices.

For Rent.—Office room in the Converse block. Inquire of A. J. Shattuck.

Wanted.—A girl to do general housework. Good wages to the right person. Inquire at 27 Tioga street.—March 20-3t.

Wanted.—To rent a house, centrally located, with modern conveniences; one with barn preferred.
March 20. C. E. FULLWOOD.

For Sale.—House and lot, corner of Grant and Wain streets. Finest location for home in Wellsboro on the market to-day. Inquire of Barton Jones.

Wanted.—To hire a man, with some experience in canvassing in the country. We furnish team and wagon. Must know how to care for horses.
March 20. C. E. FULLWOOD.

For Rent.—Rooms over the Evans Clothing Company. Reasonable alterations made. Inquire of A. C. Evans or Clothing Company.—March 13-tf.

R. B. Cigar.—Try our hand-made R. B. 5c. cigar. Each cigar wrapped separate. Not made by a trust. Not advertised. Cigars by the box a specialty. SKELTON & PEAKE, Wholesale Liquor, Tobacco and Cigars.

Marsh Creek Baptist Church Notes.—The Ladies Aid Society will serve dinner at Mrs. Lew Thornton's on Thursday, March 27. On Sunday, March 30, regular worship will be held at 2:00 p. m. Everybody cordially invited. Bible school at 3:00 p. m. J. I. REESE, Pastor.

"National Progressive" Supper.—Everybody is urged to attend the "National Progressive" Supper, which will be served at the M. E. church to-morrow (Friday) evening. The supper will consist of four courses: First Italian; second, English; third, German and fourth American. Tickets, 25 cents.

Roosevelt's Life Story.—The North American will publish in weekly installments, beginning Sunday, March 30, a series of autobiographical articles by Theodore Roosevelt of intense human interest. These articles will be fully illustrated with portraits, facsimiles of various documents, p[illegible]

other appropriate matter. In order not to be disappointed it is advisable that you place your order early in the week.

"The Climax."—This play, which is to be presented at the Auditorium next Tuesday evening with several of the New York cast and a production complete and characteristic in every detail, easily stands out as the most important theatrical offering of the coming season. A liberal guarantee was necessary to secure this gem of dramatic purity and the interest already shown in its coming proves that plays with a purpose, plays worth while, will receive liberal local support. The well-known names of those responsible for "The Climax" insures a performance of highest merit. Prices, 25, 35, 50, 75 cents and $1.00.

A Fine Attraction.—"The Climax," a much discussed play with music the success of two seasons at Weber's and Daly's Theatres, New York, will be presented at the Auditorium next Tuesday evening. Recently the magazines have reproduced scenes from this very unusual melody drama which gives a practical and impressive demonstration of "auto" or "mental" suggestion by which people are sometimes made to do things contrary to their desires. The play is from the pen of Edward Locke, author of the "The Case of Becky," the new Belasco production in which Frances Starr is now appearing. A musical theme running throughout the piece, is the work of Joseph Carl Breil, composer of the incidental music for Charles Frohmans new American production of Sarah Bernhardt's feature plays. Prices, 25, 35, 50, 75 cents and $1.00.

Grass Seed a Specialty.—Every day is a "Grass Seed Day" at our store. We have been in the seed and grain business for many years. It is our special line, and as experience in selecting and buying any kind of goods makes the buyer more efficient in any special line of trade, so we are able to place before the buying public a very select line of seeds. We have Timothy and Clover Seeds, including Alfalfa, Mammoth, Alsike, Peavine, and White Clovers; we also have in stock Field Peas, Millets, Montana Seed Oats, all kinds of Garden Seeds and Flowers Seeds, both in bulk and in package.

People cannot be too particular in the seeds they sow, for "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Come to our store any day in the week and get our prices and see our goods before placing your orders for seeds.

WELLSBORO FEED STORE,
Geo. C. & F. A. Brooks, Props.
March 27-4t.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1913.

New Advertisements.

Wanted—H. Williams.
"The Climax"—A. H. Dartt.
Wear a Benjamin—Bernkopf's.
Farm for Sale—M. L. Hampton.
The Right Clothing—L. B. Finkelstein.
Pony and Rig for Sale—M. L. Hampton.
The Style-Craft Store—Mathers & March.
What Wooltex Means to You—Bernkopf's.
Do Banking With Us—First National Bank.
Watch Repairing and Engraving—Mrs. F. J. Vater.

Late Local Brevities.

—Moving day next Tuesday.

—"The Climax" next Tuesday evening.

—"The College Chap" to-morrow evening.

—Earl Bliss, of Corning, was home for Easter.

—Joseph Redfield, of Elkland, was in town Monday.

—W. D. VanHorn is in New York city on business.

—Ivan Brewster, of Galeton, was in town Saturday.

—Joseph Merz is suffering from an attack of the grip.

—E. R. Copp, of Nelson, had business in town last Friday.

—Gustave Gross, of Galeton, had business in town Saturday.

—A daughter was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Harkness.

—Miss Mary Sullivan was home from Tunkhannock for Easter.

—A son was born March 17th to Mr. and Mrs. Herman D. Yahn.

—W. T. Schanbacher is reported seriously ill with Bright's disease.

—E. A. VanValkenburg, of Philadelphia, spent Easter at Edfred Place.

—Carl Phelps, of Elmira, spent Easter at his home in this borough.

—"The Climax" is a play with music and song and rich in quaint humor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lose spent Easter with relatives in Williamsport.

—Francis Bodine was home from Pennsylvania University for Easter.

—About 50 partook of the sumptuous dinner at Hotel Wilcox on Sunday.

—S. F. Channell, Esq., had business in New York city a few days last week.

—Charles H. Roberts has been confined to the house several days by illness.

—Miss Margaret Niles is home from Philadelphia for the Easter va[illegible]

—Messrs. Levi Shattuck and Hugh Houser were home from Bucknell for Easter.

—Harry L. Blatchley has been confined to the house several days by eye trouble.

—C. H. Ashton, Esq., of Knoxville, had legal business at the county seat Monday.

—Mrs. Dayton Smith, of Heilwood, Indiana county, is visiting Wellsboro relatives.

—Hon. Walter T. Merrick, Officer of the Port at Philadelphia, was in town Tuesday.

—Mrs. Anna Kibbe has returned home from Buffalo after an absence of several months.

—Ray Klock, of Washington, D. C., is spending a few days with his father, Andrew Klock.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stebbins have gone to Mifflinville for an extended visit with relatives.

—Mrs. Louise Wright has moved from Water street to the rooms over Pagan's jewelry store.

—Faye Field, of Washington, D. C., spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Field.

—Allen Schwartz, of Newark, N. J., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Schwartz.

—Miss Edith VanHorn is home from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., for the Easter vacation.

—George Stewart, of Harrisburg, is visiting at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Stewart.

—A. J. Bunnell, of North Judson, Indiana, spent Easter with his sister, Mrs. Arthur Shumway.

—Mrs. G. I. Stebbins has moved to Rochester, where she has leased a house and will let out rooms.

—Mrs. R. B. Webb has gone to Williamsport to spend several months with her son, George Webb.

—John Siegel, of the firm of Siegel Brothers, of Williamsport, was a business visitor in town last Friday.

—The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting unnaturalized foreigners from fishing or killing fish within the State.

—Mrs. Joseph Cole and daughter Mildred, and son Howard, of Westfield, are visiting relatives in town.

—Mrs. Loraine Westbrook, of Orillia, Canada, has been visiting her niece, Mrs. S. O. Daggett, the past week.

—Mrs. Anna Marquette, of Corning, was a visitor at the home of her grandfather, John R. Miller, last week.

—Remember the "National Progressive" supper at the M. E. church to-morrow evening. See notice elsewhere.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Watrous returned home Tuesday from Washington, D. C., where they spent the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Shaw, of Galeton, were week-end guests at the home of Mr. Shaw's mother on East avenue.

—Miss Mina Jones and Irving Jones, of Rochester, have been visiting at the home of their brother, Barton Jones.

—John McGown, of Sullivan, was taken to the Danville asylum last Thursday by Commissioner R. E. Cleveland.

—Miss Dorothy Donaldson, of Williamsport, is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Donaldson.

—A wrestling match between "Tunk" Edwards and "Dutch" Lorah will be pulled off at the Central rink this evening.

—Mrs. William Wilson and son, of Scranton, spent a few days the past week with Mrs. Wilson's sister, Miss Alta Crumm.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Hartzog, of Renovo, spent Easter at the home of Mr. Hartzog's mother, Mrs. Harriet Hartzog.

—There will be a free lecture and orchard demonstration on the farm of Joseph E. Fischler, on R. D. 3, next Monday afternoon.

—Miss Antoinette Leslie, of Philadelphia, spent several days the past week at the home of her brother, Norman B. Leslie, Esq.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rumsey and daughter, Ruth, of Lestershire, are visiting Mrs. Rumsey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee English.

—A roller skating epidemic is now prevalent among the youngsters. The cement sidewalks make a fine surface on which to glide.

—Miss Cora Owlett, of Goucher College at Baltimore, is spending the Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Owlett.

—Last Friday while Floyd Bliss, of Charleston, was engaged in cutting a tree his axe slipped and cut a severe gash in one of his feet.

—George Butterworth and daughter, Miss Mae Butterworth, and son George, have been visiting relatives in town the past week.

—Miss Ada Brooks, of Chautauqua, N. Y., is spending the Easter vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Brooks.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moran, of Keating Summit, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. Moran's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Moran.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hartzog and son, of Corning, spent Easter at the home of Mrs. Hartzog's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Lounsbery.

Mrs. Boyd W[illegible]

Colorado, is spending a few days with his uncle, Peter D. Walbridge, and other relatives in this vicinity.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sandbach and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Herrington left Monday evening for a week's pleasure trip in New York city.

—Mrs. Charles Johnson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wilfred Jordan, at Rochester, N. Y. A son was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Jordan.

—Cheldon Pryor and Miss Bertha Pryor, both of Hornell, N. Y., were married last Wednesday at the M. E. parsonage by the Rev. C. G. Langford.

—Louis Kenderick, R. D. 6, shipper of live stock, will make the next shipment from this station on Saturday, March 29th. Watch his notice in this paper.

—Dr. J. E. Benjamin has bought the E. A. Nichols house on Walnut street and has leased it to his brother, Ray Benjamin, who will occupy it April 1st.

—Frank Fischler, Jr., is to retain his meat business in the Scheidweiler building and will not work for his father, as was stated in a recent issue of the Gazette.

—Fred Forsythe has resigned his position as clerk in the grocery department of the Mathers & March store and accepted a similar position with Fred C. Williams.

—Miss Ethel Butler, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly of Wellsboro, and James E. Riley, of Rochester, were married March 3, by Rev. Matthews, of the Baptist church of that city.

—Next Sunday the Easter music will be repeated at St. Paul's church. The large congregation which heard it last Sunday will be pleased to have the opportunity of hearing it again.

—The High School ball team has organized for the season with Allen Putnam as manager and Orson Wilcox as captain. Joseph Williams, a former member of Lafayette College team, will coach the boys.

—"Uncle John" B. Smith returned Tuesday from a visit with relatives in Delmar and other places and will remain in town until after the celebration of his 94th birthday, which occurs on Thursday, April 3d.

—Next Tuesday the Rev. Dr. Percy C. Webber, of Boston, will begin a six-days' mission in St. Paul's church. Dr. Webber is a prominent clergyman and a helpful preacher. Everybody is cordially invited to attend the services.

—"The Climax," which is to be presented at the Auditorium next Tuesday evening, is a play of natural sweetness, cheerfulness and great dramatic power. The same drama gave excellent satisfaction here last season.

—Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connor and daughter, Mrs. A. W. Vaughn, left Tuesday for New York city and will sail to-day on the steamship Grosser Kurfurst for a trip to Havana, the Panama Canal, Kingston and Jamaica.

—At a meeting Monday morning the following were elected vestrymen for St. Paul's church: C. F. Etner, Walter Sherwood, B. F. Spencer, A. B. Dunsmore, Dr. W. D. Vedder, H. B. Packer, H. L. Blatchley, James C. Spencer, J. L. Snyder.

—The Easter ball given by the Odd Fellows' Social Club at Armory Hall on Monday evening was attended by about 50 couples. It was a very pretty party, many ladies wearing handsome new gowns and the gents appearing in full dress suits.

—Frank Conevery, editor and publisher of the Wellsboro Gazette, is a candidate for the postmastership at Wellsboro. As a standpat Democrat Mr. Conevery has done his party good service and is entitled to the honor as a reward.—Blossburg Herald.

—Several of the local clergy in their Easter sermons having contended for the logic as well as faith in the theory of immortality, it will be of interest to learn that a New Jersey man who claims to have lived three times says he was hanged the first time he died. The next time he will likely die in a lunatic asylum.

—The estimated cost of double-tracking the New York Central from Holiday to Lawrenceville, over eleven miles, is placed at $17,000 a mile. When the improvement is in full swing it is estimated that about 300 men will be at work on it. At the present time 150 men are working at Presho cutting rock to be used on the roadbed.

—Mrs. David J. Jones, of Elmira, formerly of Charleston, died last Friday morning in that city. She was 43 years of age and is survived by her husband and two brothers—Joseph Wilcox, of Charleston, and Sidney Wilcox, of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Jones moved from Charleston to Elmira about a year ago. The funeral was held from the home Monday afternoon.

—Elihu Ingalls, of Cherry Flats, was found dead in bed last Friday morning at the home of his son-in-law, G. R. Wheeler, where he was staying during the absence of Mrs. Ingalls in Elmira. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Ingalls was apparently in his usual good health when he retired Thursday night. He was 68 years of age and is survived by his wife and several children.

—The services in all the churches last Sunday partook of Easter spirit, a feature being the rendition of special music, which was enjoyed by the large congregations. The musical program at St. Paul's Episcopal church was of a high order and the rendition reflected much credit on the vested choir and its director, Mrs. R. J. Davis. Rev. Frederick M. Diehl, the rector, preached a most excellent sermon appropriate to the joyous occasion.

—In commenting on the recent measles epidemic in this borough the local reporter of the North American says: "Some of the borough authorities wanted to close the schools for a time when the disease first appeared, but others thought it foolish, so they were kept open. The result was something like 300 cases and an expenditure of $6000 or $8000 for care and medical attention. This might have been avoided, many believe, had the matter been taken in time."

—At the morning service at St. Paul's church last Sunday the rector announced the memorials given to the church by members. Mrs. Sarah Barnes and four children gave as a memorial to A. F. Barnes a large brass alms basin and four collection plates, and the Altar Guild gave a new altar book in memory of the late Mrs. Amanda Stratton Weathhee, who was a charter member of the parish and for seventy-four years an active member of the church.

—A terrific wind and rain storm visited this section Tuesday afternoon. The rain came down in perfect torrents for a short time. A severe storm also struck this locality yesterday morning, and was pronounced one of the heaviest rainfalls in many years, being estimated at four to five inches on the level. The storm was apparently the tail end of the big storm which has been sweeping over the Middle West, doing damage and resulting in loss of life.

—Mrs. L. R. Horton has vacated the Graves house and with her son, Leroy, is now stopping at the Forest Lawn Sanitarium. Mr. Horton will move his family to Cumberland, Md., where he is employed as superintendent of a tannery, the coming summer. Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connor last week removed from their house on Central avenue to the Graves house, which they recently purchased. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pagan will occupy the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Webster will occupy the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Pagan.

—The cantata, "The Life Everlasting," was given in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening by members of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal choirs, under the direction of Mrs. E. H. Green, organist of the Presbyterian church. Miss Dora Wilcox was organist. The soloists were soprano, Mrs. Leroy Horton; contralto, Mrs. H. E. Caldwell; baritone, Harry Padgett; chorus—Mrs. Lloyd Smith, Mrs. Leroy Horton, Mrs. F. E. Emberger, Mrs. W. L. Horam, Miss Anna Piercey, Miss Effie Skelton, Mrs. H. E. Caldwell, Miss Rosa Keck, Miss Ruth Copp, Mrs. Harry Padgett, Cecil Roberts, Bert Johnson, Harry Padgett and Francis Eaton.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

AUDITORIUM

Five Reels of Motion Pictures Every Night This Week

SPECIAL FEATURE SATURDAY

Next Week Five Reels Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

PATHE WEEKLY EVERY FRIDAY

Admission, 5 and 10c

ALWAYS A GOOD SEAT

Pony and Rig for Sale

A pony with complete outfit, buggy, harness etc., is offered for sale. The pony is kind, gentle and true, and can be driven by a child.
M. L. HAMPTON,
March 27-2t.* Wellsboro, Pa.

The Silent Workings of Compound Interest

Do You Ever Stop to Figure Compound Interest?

Do you know how important a part it plays in the accumulation of wealth? Combined with frugality and sound investment, compound interest is the foundation upon which the majority of fortunes are built.

To the buyer of unimproved real estate, compound interest should have a large personal significance. After paying taxes and charging interest on the money tied up, it often takes an abnormal profit merely to average a fair return. This is one reason why, in many cases, those who put their money into unimproved real estate fail even to get out whole, thus deriving no benefits in the way of income.

COMPOUND INTEREST AT **3½%** in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

The First Bank in Tioga County to Compound Interest

The Stylecraft Store

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

TRULY a wonderful display of Spring Fashions, comprising the newest and most exclusive models and fabrics. For Style, Quality and Price we invite comparison.

New Style in House Dresses

You couldn't ask for neater or more perfect fitting garments than the ELECTRIC BRAND House Dresses we are now showing. They are the Quality Line of work and lounging garments for women and misses.

Prices, from $1.00 to $3.00

SHIRT WAISTS

Tailored Waists, from $1.00 to $1.50 **Lingerie Waists, from $1.00 to $3.98**

Our Line of $1.00 Waists in Lingerie are particularly strong.

MATHERS & MARCH, Wellsboro, Pa.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

FRANK CONEVERY, - Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1913.

Fifty persons were killed in a storm that swept over the middle southern States Friday, and millions of property losses were suffered.

Congressman Edgar R. Keiss, of Williamsport, has issued a card to the residents of this congressional district, requesting his constituents to call upon him at any time that he can be of service to them in Washington. He says: "I will be on hand to at all times serve my constituents by giving attention to their wants."

Colonel Seely, England's war minister, announced last week that the British army had evolved the best aeroplane in the world, one that can be flown at the high speed of ninety miles an hour or slowed down to forty miles an hour. He said they would have 148 of these ships in a year and that they had definitely rejected the big, rigid airship of the German type.

The 1913 edition of the official Roman Catholic Directory for the United States, just issued, gives the total number of Catholics in this country as 15,154,158 and a total of 23,329,049 under the protection of the American flag. There are 14,312 Catholic churches in continental America, 17,895 priests, three cardinals, eleven active archbishops and 104 bishops.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has begun the final consideration of the tariff changes which it will recommend to the extra session. Among the early decisions were free raw cotton and big cuts in cheap grades of woolen goods, free lumber, free sugar, high rates on tobacco and other luxuries, such as silks; free wood pulp and print paper; iron and steel the same, substantially; raw wool reduced 50 per cent., or at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, has asked John Mitchell to aid him in outlining appropriate reform legislation for the betterment of working conditions in that State. The governor has made a wise selection. John Mitchell is not one of those senseless agitators who go around the country fomenting disturbances and inculcating a spirit of discontent among the toilers. Like Secretary of Labor Wilson, with whom he served for many years, he has endeavored to improve conditions, and he has been more successful than those who have adopted the other course.

What makes the effect of Monday and Tuesday's storm in the Middle West so much more appalling than that of many others which have occurred there is that its path lay through more thickly populated sections. Some of the other storms were equally terrific, but their sweep was largely over only bare plains. However, it need not argue any more against the West than against any other section of the country that increasing poulation always affords disasters more victims. Storms are freakish. It is doubtful if man will ever discover a way to control their causes or to tell when or where they will next occur.

It is developing at Washington that the policy of the administration is not to back private interests. This is shown by the President's attitude on the Chinese loan. If individuals want to loan money or do business of any kind with foreign countries they must not depend on the government to make their collections when they find themselves getting the worst of the bargain. There is to be no "dollar diplomacy" for four years, at least. Legitimate business interests will be protected as to their rights, but they must not expect Uncle Sam to hold his marines in readiness to act as the collectors of customs in foreign ports because somebody has loaned money on inadequate security.

"In the search for the causes of the high cost of living one important fact should never be lost sight of. More than 50 per cent. of the amount realized for our annual crops is spent in handling the same after they leave the farm," says the Philadelphia Record. "In retail purchasing the disparity between the price paid by the consumer is often five and ten times that received by the producer. All intelligent efforts that may be made to remedy these conditions are to be commended. The proposal of Secretary Houston to put the bureau of markets in the Department of Agriculture to work on the problem of the distribution of farm products; the inquiry into the rural systems of Europe and other farmers' beneficial organizations—all these may answer good purposes. As the means of obtaining immediate results, however, nothing more promising has been suggested than the establishment of a postal express with C. O. D. privileges without limit. The encouragement to direct dealings between producer and consumer which this plan would give places it in the forefront of remedial measures."

DEMOCRATS WILL HEAD BALLOT.

For the next four years the candidates of the Democratic party will [illegible] the ballot in all elections in this [illegible], unless the law is changed in the [illegible] time to do away entirely [illegible] ty designations, as is being [illegible] in ultra-progressive circles [illegible] The decision on [illegible] by the Secretary [illegible] in [illegible] of the special election in Philadelphia to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives from the Thirteenth district, caused by the death of John H. Riebel.

Under this ruling the party candidates, as well as the party squares, for the special election on March 28, and for all subsequent elections until after the next presidential contest, will be arranged as follows: Democratic, Washington, Republican, Socialist and Prohibition, in the order named.

This is in opposition to the contention of the Roosevelt leaders of the State, who have insisted that the Roosevelt vote in the last election should be lumped together, and that the Washington party, which received the bulk of the vote, should therefore be placed first on the ballot. The Secretary finds that there is no basis in the law for any such construction, but that the party having the highest vote in the State, at the presidential election, is entitled under the law to the leading place on the ballot.

THE PRIMARY BILL.

The primary bill passed by the House at Harrisburg last week contains so much that is good that the Republicans would be glad if they could conceal the fact that it contains the provisions for which the Democrats have been contending. In truth, its passage is a signal victory for the Democrats, whose uniform support undoubtedly influenced the heavy majority by which it was passed. The Democrats deserve credit for their strict adherence to this progressive measure, and the result proves the advisability of unity in standing by measures that have the endorsement of the party.

One of the provisions is for the direct election of United States Senators, on which the attitude of the Pennsylvania Democrats is plain. It does away with the cumbersome State conventions and gives the voters the right of nominating their candidates at the primaries, a privilege which has been denied them in the past. When voters realize that their ballots will have direct influence they will not ignore the primaries as has been the custom, thus permitting corrupt politicians to control the nominations by selecting delegates that could be depended on to do their bidding.

The original primary bill advocated by the Republicans was far different from the measure adopted by the House. Had that bill been adopted the people would not have been accorded more than an expression of a choice as to senatorial candidates. However, the Democrats have gained one of the reforms for which they have long struggled and are entitled to the credit of a victory.

NEW KIND OF POSTOFFICE.

Indiana Farmers Adopt Unique Plan to Keep Together and Help Carrier.

People living on the rural delivery routes will appreciate this news dispatch from Washington, D. C.: "Farmers and country folks of an Indiana community have invented a rural delivery postoffice. The postoffice department has received word about it and thinks the idea a good one.

"When the government abandoned the postoffice in New Market, Clark county, and intsituted regular rural mail service in its stead, the Hoosiers of that vicinity were not altogether pleased with the change. They missed the old-time social custom of coming together to exchange views on the crops, politics and the weather, while the postmaster leisurely handed out the various letters and packages, and read the postal cards.

"Oscar Harman, of Maryville, came to the rescue with an original suggestion: Why not have all the mail boxes, for some little distance round at least, centered in one spot, thus preserving something of the spirt of the past? The idea was eagerly seized upon and executed in such a way as materially to assist the rural carrier on his route.

"Upon a tree stump, cut down to an appropriate height, an old wagon wheel was set, a big dowel being left in the center of the stump for an axle for the wheel. Mail boxes were nailed upon the tires and spokes. The rural carrier does not have to get out of his rig. He drives up, turns the wheel on its pivot, reaching each of the fourteen boxes in turn. When his rig is sighted, it serves as a call signal for the neighborhood."

—The North American and the Wellsboro Gazette both one year for $4.00.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY BIG STORM

Loss of Life at Dayton, Ohio, is Estimated at 2,000--30,000 Are Reported Homeless.

A dispatch from Dayton, Ohio, says: "No one can tell the number of dead claimed by the terrific storm that swept away the levees of this city Tuesday, nor can the amount of damage be estimated except that it will run into the millions.

"Practically half of Dayton is under water from 30 to 40 feet. At the lowest estimate 2,000 lives have been lost. The water is 13 feet in the Union station. It is impossible to estimate the damage. There is much suffering and the people are in need of food and clothing. All bridges have been swept away. There is no communication with the outside world.

"Many persons were caught in their homes with all avenues of escape cut off. Crowded in the upper stories of tall office buildings and residences, two miles each way from the center of the town, are hundreds of persons whom it is impossible to approach.

"Governor Cox, of Ohio, says that 250,000 are homeless in his State. He declares the disaster is the greatest in the State's history."

In Indiana seven are known to be killed, 100,000 are homeless and $20,000,000 damage has been done.

There were floods also in Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky.

TORNADO SWEEPS MIDDLE WEST

Over 200 Perish and Hundreds Injured—Property Loss $12,000,000.

A terrific tornado which swept the Middle West last Sunday night and Monday morning caused an estimated death roll of more than 200 in Omaha and nearby towns and loss of life and widespread destruction in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Illinois.

A mighty wind cut a swath six blocks wide and many miles in length through the residential section of Omaha, razing entire blocks of houses. More than 400 were injured and 1,200 buildings were wrecked. The property loss is estimated at from $5,000,000 to $12,000,000.

At Terra Haute, Ind., eighteen persons were killed, 250 injured and nearly $1,000,000 damage done. Five were killed in Chicago, twelve in Council Bluffs and many smaller towns suffered.

In Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan men and women and children were killed, buildings were blown away or wrecked where they stood, farms were devastated and damage in many other forms wrought by cyclonic gales, in many instances accompanied by deluges of rain.

Gov. Morehead, of Nebraska, places the number killed by the tornado in Omaha as "near 200" and the number of injured as "unknown." He said outside aid is not needed. The property loss is estimated at from $5,000,000 to $12,000,000.

It will be several days before the full extent of the damage to lives and property can be definitely known.

It is estimated that in the height of the clyclone the wind moved with a velocity of 150 miles an hour.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recent Changes in Ownership of Tioga County Property.

Hamilton—Stanislaus LasRoski and wife to William F. O'Donnell; 66 acres, $2,500.

Shippen—Erwin Horton and wife to Fred A. Colegrove and wife; 3 acres, $550.

Richmond and Rutland—Geo. W. Brace and wife to George M. Kingsley; 54.5 acres, $1,400.

Wellsboro — Tioga County Home for Aged People, to Horace B. Packer; 2acres, $1,000.

Osceola—Mary L. Redfield, et al., to Charles T. Vasthinder; 80 acres, $2,344.39.

Ward—Elizabeth Estep to Elizabeth Meredith; 91 acres, $1.

Mansfield—Andrew Sherwood and wife to Nelson Cruttenden; lot, $30.

Tioga borough — John S. Stevens and wife to Abby Jane Knights; lot, $400.

Tioga township—Louise C. Swingie and husband to Charles E. Webster; lot, $225.

Charleston — Wm. H. Smith to Catherine D. Bowen; 108½ acres, $1.

Morris—Mary E. Portz and husband to Peter Kline; lot $275.

Mansfield—Frederick B. Clark and husband to Flora Campbell; lot, $500.

Union—Wm. J. Rockwell and wife to Leon S. Thomas; 56.8 acres, $2,800.

Charleston — Catherine D. Bowen to Thomas Judd Erway; 88½ acres, $4,300.

Mansfield — Wilton W. Allen and wife to Darwin D. Welch; lots, $500.

Mansfield—John E. Jones and wife to Mansfield State Normal School; lot; $1,6500.

Lawrence—Nora E. Ball and husband to Andrew Heffner; lot, $200.

Delmar—Manderville S. Coles and wife to Elias E. Kriesler; 6.6 acres, $3,800.

Farmington—Harry B. Cass and wife to Henry Badmore; 101 acres, $2,500.

Wellsboro — Ida M. VanValcalnar and husband to Katherine Bowen; lot, $1,550.

Chatham—Allen C. McLean to Clifton I. Cole; 2½ acres, $1.

Delmar S. D. Shumway and wife to James E. Spencer and wife; 3 acres, $100.

Liberty township — Harriet Werline, et al., to Robert Reed; 10 acres, $225.

Jackson — Elizabeth Spencer to Earl F. Spencer; 101.7 acres, $2,800.

Wellsboro—L. M. Fleming to Susan M. Fleming; lot, $1.

Wellsboro—F. O. Wilkins and wife, et al., to LeRoy E. Watkins; lot $333.33.

Engraved Cards.—Fifty engraved cards and plate for $1.00, at this office; 100 for $1.50. Call and see samples of cards and wedding stationery, for which we are prepared to quote lower prices than any dealer in the county.

Printing 12,000 Stamps a Minute.

It is a fact not generally known that the United States has at Washington, D. C., one of the largest and best equipped printing plants in this or any other country. Uncle Sam may be safely said to hold the world's record as a printer—not only in size of plant, number of employees and extent of output, but also in up-to-date scientific management, efficiency and economy. An interesting example of what this sort of modern efficiency means is a machine which prints, gums and perforates 12,000 postage stamps a minute. Figuring on an eight hour day, this is a production of 5,760,500 two cent stamps, worth $115,200 as a day's work for the two operators required on the machine. The stamps are shot out—there is no other way to express it—at the rate of 70 feet a minute. This means over six miles of postage stamps a day. The machine eliminates 19 separate operations required by the previous method of printing and has effected a saving of 57 per cent in cost. The whole apparatus, which is three feet wide, 25 feet long and seven feet high, is driven by a Crocker-Wheeler motor. One man and a girl are able to operate the entire machine and the perforating device connected with it. B. R. Stickney, mechanical expert of the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving, is the inventor who developed the machine for the special use of the government printing plant.

—The North American and the Wellsboro Gazette both one year for $4.00.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the funds in the hands of Edson J. Catlin, Trustee, of the Tioga County Home for Aged People, a corporation now dissolved, arising from the sale of real estate and other funds will be distributed by the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, APRIL 7th, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m. All persons having claims against said dissolved corporation are hereby notified to present and prove the same or forever be disbarred from coming in on said funds.
EDSON J CATLIN, Prothonotary.
March 13, 1913-3t.

Live Stock Wanted

At the stock yards in Wellsboro. Highest market price paid for veal calves, hogs, lambs, bologna cows and beef cattle. Next shipment March 29th.
LOUIS KENDRICK, R. D. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.
Farmers' Phone 11 AA.—Feb. 20-tf.

Wanted

Salesman and Collector for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Wellsboro. Apply to
H. WILLIAMS, Manager, Williamsport, Pa.
March 27, 1913.

Farm for Sale.

A farm of 67 acres in Shippen township, nicely situated, with buildings in fair condition; school house on the farm. Will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on or address
M. L. HAMPTON, Wellsboro, Pa.
March 27-2t.*

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch at the WELLSBORO GAZETTE office.

The Pyramids of Egypt that were built many centuries ago are still standing. The whole world looks at them with inquisitive admiration. Storms and time have not destroyed their magnitude nor their symmetry. But they were built one stone at a time. If the FIRST STONE had not been properly placed the Pyramids would not be there to-day. A fortune can be built little by little, but not until after it is started. If you want a fortune, START ONE NOW.

Do YOUR banking with US

WE PAY 3½% INTEREST

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO

MRS. F. J. VATER

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass.

Watch Repairing and Engraving

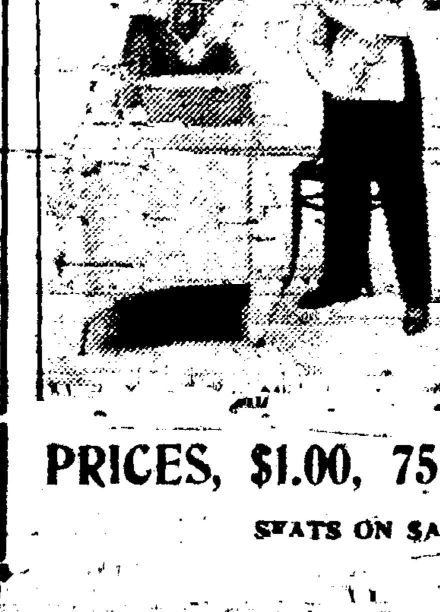
CLOCKS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

47 MAIN STREET WELLSBORO, PA.

Auditorium, Tuesday, April 1st

JOE WEBER PRESENTS

"THE CLIMAX"



A PLAY WITH MUSIC AND SONG

A Man's Play—A Woman's Play—A Play for the Masses Rich and Poor—Young and Old—A Play for Everybody—A Play that is Real and Human and Sparkles with Comedy—A Play that is being Talked in about Every Quarter on account of the Practical Demonstration of Mental Telepathy.

PRICES, $1.00, 75, 50, 35 & 25 Cents

SEATS ON SALE AT HOWD'S.

What Wooltex means to you

If your spring coat or suit has the Wooltex label in it,—you are absolutely protected and assured on these points, among others:

No. 2004 — The "Winston" suit is as remarkable for the value given for the price, as it is for its style "snap." It is a simple but clever modification of the popular cut away jacket, the rigid severity of the tailoring being relieved by a deft touch at the cuffs and by small self colored bottons effectively placed. The material is black whipcord. Price $25.

First: That the style is authentic and correct.

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Silks
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DYING LILIES

WE were sitting in the mess room when Steel, of the R. A. M. C., came in from making the post mortem examination. The air was hot, and the punkah seemed blowing hotter, but no one had called for a drink. The silence was hard to break.

The Colonel did not look down from the ceiling, and the Second in command did not look up from the floor, when Steel entered, and the Adjutant and I did not say anything.

"What did he die of?" the Adjutant asked at length; and the Colonel looked down quickly, and the Second in Command looked up. Warren, of the Artillery, had been late for his wedding with Miss Craven that morning, and when they went to look for him they found him dead in his bungalow, staring hard at nothing, as if he saw death come. It was the Second in Command who went in first. They had always been friends. You could count Warren's friends on the fingers of one hand.

"What did Warren die of?" Steel drew with his finger on the table, as if he were making a temperature chart. "That is what I want you fellows to tell me."

The Colonel leaned forward. "A doctor never knows, of course," he said, with some undercurrent of meaning that I could not follow; "but it's his business to pretend that he does."

His eyes and Steel's met. The Colonel has strong eyes, but Steel's are stronger. "If the doctor won't pretend," he retorted, "there's an inquest."

"Good heavens, man!" the Second in Command jerked out, "you're not going to have any foolery of that sort?"

Steel drew another temperature chart—fever, with the line running up high and coming to a sudden stop. We knew it.

"You needn't call it an inquest unless you like," he offered; "but I'm going to settle this by myself. Shall we do it here and now?"

The Colonel glanced at him under his thick eyebrows and nodded, and the Second in Command nodded, and I nodded, and the Adjutant nodded.

"But I don't know what it's all about," he protested.

"Neither," I said, "do I."

"I think," said Steel, "the Colonel and the Second could guess. Perhaps you'll put the case, Colonel?"

"It's no use putting guesses," the Colonel objected, "and I've no wish to put any case at all. You've asked for it. Go on."

"Very well." Steel lit a cigarette, took a few slow draws, and threw it impatiently away. "I don't want to put the case either, but—it's this: Warren was to have married Miss Craven this morning. If she didn't mind, there was no reason why he should." Steel shrugged his shoulders ever so slightly, and the Second in Command drew himself up rigidly.

"He was my friend," he remarked, with the ring of combat in his voice. He knew that we didn't like Warren.

"I was merely disposing of the theory of suicide." Steel explained. "I know he was your friend, and—I'm sorry. A quarter of an hour after he was due at the church, he is found dead, apparently of heart failure. He did die of heart failure. Most people do; but we only call it that when we can't find any reason why the heart failed. The symptoms allow me to put it down to that. They also allow me to put it down to another cause—only one. That cause is the inhaling of a certain drug. It isn't known to European medical science, and I'm not going to make it known. They know it well enough in India—Warren came from India; so did Miss Craven."

"I object to that remark," I interposed. "Miss Craven is a friend of mine, and very nearly the nicest girl at the station; and she was engaged to him. There's no need to drag her in."

"That," said the Colonel, "is the qestion, I take it?" He looked at Steel; and Steel nodded.

"The whole question," he said, shutting his mouth with a snap.

"Surely—" the Second in Command began, "is there any need to go on with this? He—he was my friend; and he was engaged to her, and—Suppose she broke it off, or anything, and that upset him. He'd rather us leave things alone. What's the good of going into it, Steel?"

Steel set his lips and contracted his forehead once or twice, and tapped slowly with his finger on the table.

"If it were just a case of breaking it off—and she didn't care for him—I'd leave it alone, right enough. Look here! I found Warren's little dog curled up behind the curtains, stone dead. Heart failure, too. Funny little beast he was. Remember how he used to howl when Warren fussed over her? There was just a faint scent about the room when I noticed carefully like the odor of lilies when they're going off a bit. That's the way the stuff smells afterwards. No one has ever told how it smells at the time."

The Colonel lit a cheroot. His gray hand shook a trifle. The Second shifted his head again. The Adjutant and I stared at one another.

"You've nothing to connect her with it," he said hotly. "I don't believe it."

"No," said Steel slowly. "I've nothing to connect her with it, except that I don't think she wanted to marry him. Anyhow, she didn't care for him, and—very likely there isn't anything in it, but—I noticed a curious look on the Colonel's face when he told her; and a curious look on her face when she looked at him. Can you tell us, Sir?"

The Colonel turned the cheroot round in his fingers and inspected it as if it were a doubtful recruit on parade.

"There may be nothing in it," he [illegible]

titled to the benefit of every doubt that we can give her. I wasn't going to say anything, but I'm like Steel. I don't care to settle this by myself. I was on the staff at Simla, as you know, a year ago, before I got the battalion. Warren was there then. So was she. So was a fellow named Mordaunt, Indian Civil. Uncommonly nice chap. Young and good-looking; and best pig-sticker I ever met. She was engaged to him. Most awful spoons I ever saw.

"Warren was sweet on her, too, but he hadn't a chance. He took it awfully well, and was very friendly with them; but everyone knew he was hard hit. The morning of the wedding Mordaunt died, like Warren. Heart failure, too. The sort of fellow you might have backed to live to a hundred. They found him sitting in his chair with her portrait just in front of him. Her portrait! She took it awfully hard, and nearly died. Begged every little thing out of his room to keep. 'They shall stop with me all my life,' she told me when I spoke to her about it—she was just the age of my daughter—'and remind me. May God forgive me if ever I forget!' She kept them in her room after she was engaged to Warren even; and Steel is right. She didn't care for him. She'll never care for anybody but Mordaunt. God forgive us if we misjudge her!"

"I don't misjudge her," I stated hotly. "The idea is preposterous. Why should she kill a man because he was going to marry her?"

The Colonel relit the cheroot and looked hard at the Second so hard that our eyes had to follow his. The Second shifted his head again and gave a soft little groan.

"I didn't look at it like that at the time," he said huskily, "when I—I went in. I thought perhaps she'd given him up at the last moment, and—and—he wouldn't like it talked about, and she wouldn't. But I didn't care about her. It was—well, we'd always been friends, he and I. Perhaps I understood him better than some of you; and—anyhow, I put it in my pocket, and —it's cursed hot."

He pulled a stout brown cardboard box out of his jacket pocket—a box of the size that might have held a locket, or a trinket or two; and a torn wrapper of white paper that had gone round it. He pieced the edges of the paper together on the table. His hands were too unsteady to lay them quite straight, and Steel smoothed the jagged edges out, and fitted the letters neatly together; and this was what the writing said, in Miss Craven's pretty, pointed hand—

"In memory of my wedding morning."—Sylvia Craven.

"Poor little woman!" said the Adtant. "Poor little woman!" His voice shook. He was younger than the rest of us.

Steel took the lid off the box gingerly, and felt with his fingers. "If you will notice," he said, as if he were delivering a lecture, "the edges of the box have little frills of wadding to make it air-tight. It would keep the vapor in till it was opened under any one's face, and then—heart failure! Smell the dying lilies. There's nothing left to hurt now. You needn't be afraid of it."

"Lilies?" I questioned, but my voice sounded doubtful, even to myself. "And suppose she did send him some flowers?"

"She didn't send him flowers," said Steel. "She sent him—this!" He held up a miniature, with his fingers covering the face. "I don't know who it is, or why she sent it; but I think I could guess."

He removed the fingers suddenly, and the Colonel put up his hands, as if he wanted to escape the sight.

"She's mad," he said. "Mad! We must hush it up somehow. It will do no good—no good!"

I took the miniature from Steel and looked at it. It was the picture of a good-looking young fellow of about twenty-five; a pleasant face, smiling as if he saw beautiful Sylvia Craven, and death and the scent of dying lilies were not in the world.

"It is Mordaunt," the Colonel said. "She was very much in love with him, and I suppose it preyed upon her; and when the time came to marry Warren she couldn't do it. Or else she sent it to show that she was breaking with the past. Or else —or else —. You smelt it, Steel, you said?"

"I smelt it," Steel said quietly. "And there was the dog. He would go sniffing about his master to see what was the matter, and Funny little dog he was. I liked him. And what's to be done?"

There was a long silence, and no one moved except Steel, who fidgeted with the lid of the box, scraping gently with his slender white fingernail and wetting the paper which had been pasted over it, where it wouldn't come off.

"She's a murderess," said the Second in Command at last, "and he was my friend. By heaven, she shall hang for it!" He struck his big hand on the table.

"No!" cried the Adjutant sharply. Look here! Steel! Colonel! tell him that. What's the good of hanging her? She's a pitiful thing."

"She must have lost her reason," I said. "I understand how you feel about it, Sinclair; but she'd never have done it if she'd been in her senses. And she's a woman, and Let it drop, old man."

"She's not too soft and pitiful to kill a man!" The Second raised his voice furiously. "Two men. I've no doubt Mordaunt was killed in the same way."

"I've no doubt Mordaunt was killed in the same way," said Steel slowly; "but I don't think it was Sylvia Craven who killed him."

He wetted the lid of the box again, and drew off another scrap of paper.

"Look," he said, and we looked; and we saw this in Warren's writing on the cardboard that Steel had laid bare:

"From R. Warren
To Frank Mordaunt
On his wedding morning."

"This," said Steel, "is one of the relics that she took from her dead lover's room; and she u[illegible]; and she waited; and she wasn't mad. And it's murder, and she's rid the world of a cursed scoundrel!"

"Thank God he wasn't [illegible]

regiment," said the Colonel.

The Second swayed a little in his chair.

"He — was — my — friend," he groaned; and then he swayed a little more; and the Colonel caught him by the arm.

"Poor old chap!" he said gently.

Steel drew a temperature chart upon the table—an incomprehensible chart, with lines running wiggly-waggly, up and down, up and down.

"I need not trouble you any more, gentlemen," he said in a professional voice. "I find myself able to certify to death from heart failure."

He wrote the same certificate for Sylvia Craven; but when he spoke to us he called it a broken heart, and he put a heap of white flowers on her grave. It was his solitary outbreak of sentiment, he apologized.—The Sketch.

Voracity of Black Bass.

The black bass is "like a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour," says a writer in Field and Stream. "I have seen a good-sized specimen go into a school of minnows and eat and stuff until he could not get any more into his capacious insides, then go off by himself, throw up what he had eaten and begin over again, after which he would keep on killing the poor, innocent minnows apparently for the mere pleasure of killing. Very young bass will attack minute water plants and get away with every one in sight, adopting the same method as their elders. To illustrate the extent of the cannibalism of the black bass, here is an experience of a superintendent of one of the fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania:

"The superintedent made an actual count of 20,000 young bass about an inch long and placed them in a fry pond by themselves. He gave them food six times a day, and, according to his statement, each fish ate on an average three times its own weight of prepared food every twenty-four hours. They were placed in a pond on July 1, and on October 1, when they were taken out, there were only 11,000, and the record showed that less than 200 died from sickness. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that, in addition to the food given them by the superintendent, there were about 9,000 bass devoured by their stronger and more fortunate companions."

What Becomes of Old Shoes.

What becomes of all the old shoes is a question quite as puzzling as where all the pins go. Old shoes, however, really have an important place in the trade world and serve numerous useful purposes, says the Chicago Tribune.

They are all cut in small pieces and put to soak for a couple of days in chloride of sulphur, which makes the leather hard and brittle.

It is then washed off with tepid water, dried and ground to a fine powder, which is mixed with an adhesive substance, such as glue or shellac, or a thick solution of gum. The material is then put into moulds to form combs, buttons and a variety of useful things that are supposed to be made of rubber.

Old leather is used to make prussic potash. It is put into a large iron pot and heated with pearl ash and old iron hooks. The soluble portions are dissolved out, the salt that results is added to one of iron, and Prussian blue, used either for dyeing purposes or as a pigment, is made.

By another process of reducing the leather to powder it is converted again into an artificial leather which is used in making the cheaper grade of shoes.

Origin of a Modern Phrase.

"Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" is a modern phrase. The "Hip!" and the "Hurrah!" do not seem to have come together before the nineteenth century. In the eighteenth century "Hip!" amountd to just "Hi" or "Hullo!" while "Hurrah" was then usually "Huzza!" It is like the Cossack shout "Ora!" but it is supposed to have been a German cry of the chase, adapted by the German soldiers to war, and borrowed from them by the English, perhaps first of all at the time of the thirty years' war; "Hurra!" is said to have been the battle cry of the Prussians in the war of liberation (1812-1813). Still the curious fact that seventeenth and eighteenth century writers call "Huzza'" a sailors' shout lends support to the conjecture that it may really have been the hoisting cry, 'Hissa!'"

The Fishhawk's Warning.

"The fishhawk tells us when the shad begin to run up the river," said a Gloucester fisherman. "We have learned that it isn't much use to cast nets, no matter how mild the weather may be, until Mr. Fishhawk swoops down on us.

"When he comes sailing up the bay we know it's time to get to work. Lots of farmers down Jersey would never think to start planting until the fishhawks come. I don't believe they have ever been later than April 12, though. They work their way up the coast from Florida and the other Southern waters early in March, when the fish begin to come north. They follow the big schools of herring as a rule because the herring swim close together and the hawk has easy picking. The shad follow the herring and when the fishhawk comes we know the shad are not far away."

White Way in a Town of 1,500.

The most remarkable example of street illumination that has yet come to our notice, says the Illuminating Engineer, is that of Winterset, Ia., a town which boasts of a population of 1,500 and has a real "White Way" illuminated by thirty-nine handsome cluster lampposts. This is at the rate of one lamppost for every 400 citizens. At this rate New York city should contain 120,000 decorative lamp standards. Taking Winterset as a standard of public lighting, the extent of opportunity for the sale of lamps and electric current for this purpose in the other cities and towns in the United States is a[illegible] while contemplati[illegible] the central station [illegible]

The CIVIL WAR
FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

March 20, 1863.

A Confederate force under Generals Wheeler and Morgan was worsted by a National force under Col. A. S. Hall, of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, in a battle at Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tenn. The battle was closely contested throughout, and well fought on both sides. Preponderance of force and support eventually decide in favor of the Union troops.

The Federals abandoned an attempt to get to the rear of Vicksburg by the Steele Bayou route.

March 21, 1863.

A fight occurred at Cottage Grove, Tenn., between a force of Union troops stationed in that place and a body of Confederate irregulars, said to have numbered nearly two thousand men. The fight, which hung in the balance for more than two hours, was finally determined by the arrival of Union re-enforcements, who compelled the Confederates to retreat, with severe loss. They were pursued for several miles.

A large force of Union troops, under the command of Generals Stuart and Sherman, in conjunction with the fleet of gunboats under Admiral Porter, returned to the Yazoo, after a successful reconnoitering expedition to Steele's Bayou, Black Bayou, Muddy Bayou and Deer Creek, Miss. In Deer Creek they were attacked in strong force by the enemy, but, after a contest of several hours duration, he was driven off with considerable loss. The expedition destroyed two thousand bales of cotton, fifty thousand bushels of corn, and the houses and cotton gins of the Confederate planters along the route.

March 22, 1863.

At ten o'clock in the morning a scouting party of fifty men, belonging to the Fifth Missouri cavalry, encountered Quantrel's partisans a few miles from Blue Springs, Mo. They were roughly handled, retreating after a short skirmish with a loss of nine killed, five missing and several wounded. The Confederate casualties were slight.

The steamer Granite City was captured off the Eluethera, Bahama, by the United States gunboat Tioga.

Mount Sterling, Ky., garrisoned by a detachment of National troops under the command of Col. John D. Rust, was captured by a body of Confederate cavalry, which left Beaufort, under Colonel Cluke.

March 23, 1863.

The treaty between the United States and Liberia, concerning the settlement of the African republic with negroes from the United States, was officially promulgated.

The schooner Charm was captured at the mouth of Indian River inlet, Florida, by a boat expedition from the National steamer Sagamore.

The expeditionary force of Union troops under the command of Col. John D. Rust, which left Beaufort, S. C., on the nineteenth instant, arrived at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Federals, after a sharp struggle, retook Mt. Sterling, Ky., which had been captured by the Confederates two days before.

The Federals abandoned an attempt to get to the rear of Vicksburg for purpose of operating against the stronghold by way of Yazoo Pass.

March 24, 1863.

The Confederate steamer Havelock, under the command of Capt. L. M. Coxetter, ran the blockade into Charleston, S. C. A correspondent for the Mobile Register gave the following accout of her escape: "She had run through the blockaders just before day, having left Nassua on the twentieth instant, bringing a most valuable cargo. After crossing the bar, however, she ran ashore on Drunken Dick shoals, and it was feared the enemy's gunboats would run in and endeavor to capture her, which might have been done at the time had they had pluck enough to have attempted it. The Confederate States rams Chicora, Captain Rutledge, and Palmetto, Captain Tucker, got under way and went down to offer battle, should the enemy attempt a capture. There [illegible] commotion among the fleet, who could be seen rapidly signaling one another. The battery was crowded by spectators watching events, and eagerly looking forward to some demonstration on the part of the Federals as our rams glided down to the scene of action. The British steamer Petrel, which had been delayed in rendering assistance to the French steamer Republic Renaudin, which had just gotten off, was seen going out at this time, passing Sullivan's island. Numerous sailboats and barges were seen running down the bay adding to the interest of the scene. For a time the greatest interest and excitement prevailed. By the assistance of the high tide, and after throwing over some ten slabs of iron and fifty boxes of tin, the Havelock floated off and came safely up to the city, much to the chagrin of the Yankees."

Ponchatoula, La., was captured by the expeditionary Union force under Colonel Clarke after a brief skirmish with the enemy.

March 25, 1863.

The United States rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came within range, the Confederates opened a tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck thirty times. Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately, turning a complete somersault as she went down. All but two of her crew escaped. The Switzerland was disabled by a sixty-four pound shot entering her [illegible]. She floated down, the batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly until finally [illegible] ran [illegible] towed her to the lower mouth of the canal. Both these gunboats were improvised from light-weight river steamers, and were not fit to withstand a heavy fire.

Confederates under Wheeler, Forrest, Stuart and Strong, captured Brentwood, Tenn., garrisoned by five hundred Federals under Colonel Bloodgood. After the capture the Confederate force was overcome by a body of Union troops under Gen. Green Clay Smith, who follwed them for several miles, inflicting some desultory punishment in a running fight.

The citizens of Savannah, Ga., were suffering greatly from the want of a sufficient supply of nourishing food. Even cornmeal could be had only in limited quantities. The railroads were forbidden to carry any food out of town.

Governor Brown of Georgia sent a message to the legislature of that state recommending an act restricting the planting of cotton to a quarter of an acre to each hand, under a severe penalty. He also recommended that further restrictions be put on the distillation of spirits, so as to prevent the use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches for that purpose. He was in favor of giving a cordial support to the Confederate government.

The Union fleet of ironclads, monitors and gunboats, Admiral DuPont commanding, left Hilton Head, S. C.

The Confederate schooner Clara was captured on the blockade at Mobile.

March 26, 1863.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., at which resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring firmly and decidedly for the support of the government and the prosecution of the war until the Confederates were forced to sue for peace.

The legislature of Maine adjourned, having adopted concurrent resolutions fully indorsing President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, approving the use of negroes in the military service of the United States, and opposing all suggestions of compromise.

An expedition sent to Rome, Tenn., by Gen. George Crook, commanding at Carthage, Tenn., returned with twenty-eight prisoners, among them a Confederate Captain Rice, together with seven wagons and thirty horses.

General Burnside issued an order assuming command of the department of the Ohio.

Desert Cures for Snake Bites.

The rattlesnake has a part all his own in the desert practice of healing. Rattlesnake oil cures rheumatism and the stiffened joints a man gets working down in a wet mine; the oil rubbed in the ears cures deafness, and a rattlesnake skin, tanned soft and supple as chamois and worn around the waist, will keep a man well on the hardest trip—but the dust from the rattles will cause blindness which nothing will cure.

There is a plant which the rattlesnake fears—he will not crawl across it, and if it is dropped on him he uncoils and crawls away. Perhaps this is only a bit of myth, but every desert man knows the golondrina—the creeping plant with tiny, round, gray green leaves and minute white blossoms with a brown centre.

"Rattlesnake weed" grows in the little open spaces from the pines to the white sand hills that shift back and forth in each year's wind. The leaves pounded into a wet mass are bound on a snake bite, and the victim, man or animal, is given huge draughts of the bitter, dark tea, into which the whole plant is steeped. The golondrina tea is used as a liniment for rheumatism too, and the Mexican women know that it dyes cotton cloth an enduring purplish black.

If the golondrina is too far to find there as another desert cure for any snake bite—a cure well enough attested and one with which many an Indian has fought bullet wound and sabre cut and mastered incipient blood poisoning. The leaves of any flat leaf opuntia, but especially the common prickly pear, are thrown on a campfire till the thorns are singed off and the skin puffs up in watery blisters, then split open and bound hot on the wound. So many a pack mule has been restored to place in the train and many a limb that a physician would have amputated has been saved to do its owner good service on desert trails.—Out West.

Menaces Avoided.

With the hope of materially decreasing the number of street car accidents occurring to children playing in the streets, a text book pointing out the dangers resulting from traffic and electric wires, has been prepared and will be introduced into public schools of Detroit. The booklet has been especially prepared with the view of impressing upon the youthful mind the various menaces which are likely to be encountered and to teach them the ways of avoiding them.

Corn is Poor Feed.

Corn is poor feed for the young and growing pigs. Give them the flesh and bone forming foods. Give them all that they can utilize. Keep them growing at the top notch. In this way you will get your hogs into marketable condition quickly and will realize more profit than will the farmer who economizes on feed but who lengthens the feeding period.

Ladies who possess the finest complexions are among the patrons of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

ASK ANY HORSE
Eureka Harness Oil
Mica Axle Grease
[illegible]
The Atlantic Refining Company

Of Interest to Women

To Prospective Hospital Patients Always Select a Good Hospital or Institution with Reliable Doctors and Nurses, Regardless of Distance from Home

Whenever I think of the state of dense ignorance concerning hospitals and their ways in which I left home for a stay in one of them, I long to enlighten every other woman who is looking forward in fear and dread to such a stay.

If it is at all possible talk with some friend who has been to the particular hospital you are to go to, but do not spread the news broadcast that you are to be operated upon or intend trying a rest cure away from home. There are many cases where patients have been overwhelmed with flowers, sympathetic calls and other attentions and the nerves had to be quieted by a long rest before anything could be done for the disease. This wastes a great deal of valuable time and does no good. Make your plans carefully and quietly so you will depart in a calm state.

Most nurses and doctors desire the women patients to bring old and soft nightgowns. You will see the wisdom of this when you are absolutely helpless, for starch is out of place about a tired and suffering body. The older and softer the gown the more grateful it will be to the weary woman who may have to have her garments changed several times a day. I remember one weary woman who sat through the period of her convalescence threading pink and blue ribbons through the bedding that adorned her exquisite nightgowns and she declared she intended to give them to her worst enemy as soon as she was well.

The thing that gave me the most comfort, aside from my small clock, was a pasteboard box in which I kept my small belongings. It was the delight of my life, for I could help myself to stamps, knife, paper, pins, small change a bit of fancy work, handkerchief, letters, needles and a dozen and one other things that have a bad habit of rolling off the bed.

Don't leave home without a sharp knife and plenty of pencils. One tired woman used to lie in bed and cry from sheer vexation over the knife purchased in a hurry and absolutely worthless. Of course the nurse sharpened her pencil occasionally and wrote her letters too, but it is so delightful to scribble off a few lines to the home folks without aid. These things may seem like trifles when you are well, but a broken pencil and a worthless knife are worse than national calamities to the woman flat on her back.

And that reminds me of the choice of a hospital. Some women labor under the delusion that they are better off at home or in a poorly equipped hospital near home than to go to a good institution in a near-by city. Don't do it if you value your life. Of course you will be home-sick away from your family, but you will also miss the worry and noise and ill effects of even the best home. No matter if you have to economize severely afterward go to the best surgeon you can find, for hospitals are less expensive than funerals and broken-up homes. Very often women insist that the family physician must perform the operation no matter what can be said, but he can not have the surgeon's skill.

Leave your family in the best hands possible and then do not retard your recovery by fretting about things. If your mother or some other relative undertakes the care of your home while you are away it is quite likely things will move along smoothly, so don't worry. Obey directions and keep your mind hopefully on the future. In these days when medical science has made such rapid strides there is little to fear unless it be delay. You will find many enjoyable things about your stay in the hospital, but when the day comes to be discharged you will want wings to fly home.—Hilda Richmond.

Richest Man in the World.

Czar Nicholas, of Russia, is the richest man in the world. He made a contribution of $100,000,000 from his private purse to the Russian War fund. Outside of the Czar, other monarchs are not wealthy, when compared to Rockefeller. The latter could put all the sovereigns of Europe, except the Czar, on his pay roll at their present wages and scarcely miss the money. The Russian Emperor is in a different class from the other European monarchs.

In the imperial budget the allowance for his household is figured at $9,000,000 per year, but that is merely the beginning of his resources. He owns a great part of Russia as his private property, and this includes mines, forests and vast stretches of land. In Siberia the most of the rich mines of gold, platinum and precious stones are worked for the benefit of the Czar and his family.

Beadle Follows Instructions.

According to the London Globe, a Scottish parish minister was going from home and procured the clergymen of a neighboring parish to officiate on Sunday. The parish minister's servant, who was also beadle, was sent over to the station to drive the visiting reverend gentleman to the manse. When the train arrived the beadle asked the visitor to be good enough to wait awhile, as he had some errands to do before going home. It was two hours before he returned. The minister was furious and threatened to report the beadle to his master. "Weel, sir, ye can dae that if ye like," said the beadle, "but he tell't me himsel' to wait till it was dark afore I drave ye ower, for if the folk o' the village saw who was to preach naebody wud turn oot the morn."

SEEDS
BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!
SPECIAL OFFER:
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.
Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onions, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
Write to-day; Mention this Paper.
SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.
H. W. Buckbee, 1056 BUCKBEE STREET ROCKFORD, ILL.

Malleable Garland

The latest production by the largest stove makers in the world, representing genuine progress in the science of stove manufacture.

This new Malleable Garland is completely molded, mounted and inspected at the new Malleable Plant of the Michigan Stove Company, thoroughly equipped and used exclusively for Malleable products, insuring the highest grade attainable in this class of goods.

GARDNER & WALZ
Page Fencing. Maple Sugar Supplies, O-Cedar Mops, Polish and Alabastine.

Schwarzenbach Beer
At Meal Times
Aids Digestion
and Tones up
the System.
The Schwarzenbach Brewing Co.
GALETON, PA.
SKELTON & PEAKE, DISTRIBUTORS, WELLSBORO, PA

BEST FEEDING PERIOD.

Greater Profit from the Heavier and Fleshier Steers.

Experiments to obtain reliable data regarding the best method of feeding steers, considering the length of the feeding period, show the following results briefly summarized.

A short feeding period necessitates the purchase of heavy, fleshy steers which would usually be marketed as killers.

"Short-fed" cattle made a greater daily gain per head than "long-fed" cattle.

In the first test the total amount of corn necessary to finish each steer was 34 bushels in the "short-fed" lot and 54.6 bushels in the "long-fed" lot; in the second test 42.5 bushels in the "short-fed" lot and 61.1 bushels in the "long-fed" lot.

During the period when both lots of cattle were in the feed lot there was a greater profit per head from feeding the fleshier steers.

In the first test the margin necessary to prevent loss on the "short-fed" cattle at the time of marketing was 48 cents per hundred; on the "long fed" cattle at the same time 50 cents, and on the "long fed" cattle at the time of marketing, $1.64 per hundred.

In the second test the margin necessary to prevent loss on the "short fed" cattle at the time of marketing was 92 cents per hundred; on the "long-fed" cattle at the same time $1.01 per hundred and at the time of marketing, $1.54 per hundred.

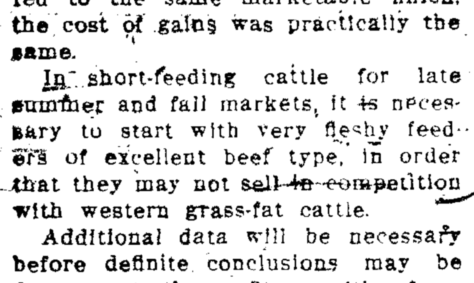
The cost of gains was cheaper on the thinner cattle during the first three months of the test, but when fed to the same marketable finish, the cost of gains was practically the same.

In short-feeding cattle for late summer and fall markets, it is necessary to start with very fleshy feeders of excellent beef type, in order that they may not sell in competition with western grass-fat cattle.

Additional data will be necessary before definite conclusions may be drawn as to the profits resulting from these two methods of feeding, due to the many variable factors which have a direct bearing on the profit and loss in cattle feeding.—Professor J. H. Skinner, of the Indiana Experiment Station.

For the Little Pigs.

In making this pig feeding device I use a large packing box six or eight feet long or as long as I can get it. The box should be about four and a half feet high and made of good



Feeder for Small Pigs.

thick boards. I take the boards from the top so as to make an opening. I also make an opening in one side of the box the whole length about two and one-half feet high; then make a trough the length of the box and place it next to the other side and make as many stalls as there are pigs, so that each one will have a stall of its own to feed from. This is a very good way to feed small pigs, as each one has an equal chance at the trough, and the sow or other older pigs cannot get in to interfere with them. I find that by the use of this rig I have no runts.—Florence Fletcher, in the Weekly Witness.

Black and White vs. White and Black.

For many years a large department store has spent thousands of dollars on placards with which almost every article of merchandise is ticketed throughout the store, and only within a short time did they realize the amount of money that was wasted in using the white cardboard with black lettering. These white cards became soiled and shop worn if allowed to remain in place any length of time. The cards which are handled by customers in bins, trays, &c., are even more so. By subsituting the black cardboard with white lettering this store has overcome this difficulty to a very great extent. The show cards are always clean, fresh and bright looking and they last many times as long, saving the firm several hundred dollars in the course of a year.—Business.

An Almanac Started In 1686.

The oldest almanac in existence is the "Almanach National," which has been issued by the French Government since 1686. Its name has been changed a good many times during its career of 226 years. Originally the "Almanach Royal," it became "National" in 1793, "Imperial" in 1805, and reverted to its original name nine years later. Since then the title has been altered four times. Like most publications of this sort the "Almanach National" has grown bulky with advancing years. The first issue contained forty eight pages as compared with 1,580 pages in the current issue.—London Chronicle.

Mouse That Sings.

A. L. Fleigle of East Alton bought a lot of mousetraps to recapture a mouse which he says utters musical notes.

For three months Fleigle says he has heard musical sounds in his house at night and he was mystified. It was like the sound of a raincrow, but he knew there was no bird in the house. Fleigle caught three mice and among them he noticed one which was uttering notes of music like those he had been hearing.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

African Copper Mining.

Copper mining in the Transvaal, although yet in its infancy, is regarded as a promising industry of probable [illegible]. The district of Zoutpansberg in the [illegible] to the [illegible] of south[illegible] a [illegible] of copper [illegible] In this district [illegible] While the [illegible]

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

AUDITORS OF TIOGA COUNTY

For the Year Ending January 4, 1913.

ACCOUNTS WITH COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

DOG AND SHEEP FUND TAXES: Taxes Charged	Abatements	Per Centage	Commissions	Paid to Co. Treas.	Bal. Due Jan. 4, 1913	DISTRICTS	COLLECTORS	STATE AND COUNTY TAXES—GENERAL FUND: Taxes Charged	Abatements	Per Centage	Commissions	Paid to Co. Treas.	
[illegible]	$22.30	$9.74	5.69	182.34	10.23	Bloss Twp.	R. E. Logan	$1,449.29	$89.95	$66.02	$27.03	$1,266.29	....
[illegible]	....	1.89	1.60	44.90	70.11	Blossburg	A. W. Metherill	3,625.16	....	139.18	65.07	2,720.59	$709.32
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.42	3.09	99.94	a	Brookfield	E. P. Eddy	2,436.20	15.73	118.64	45.08	2,209.13	47.62
[illegible]	....	10.8[illegible]	6.18	200.00	88.97	Charleston	D. H. Warren	5,547.23	....	150.37	57.14	2,800.00	2,539.72
190.50	32.40	5.42	3.68	149.40	....	Chatham	J. H. Ferris	2,853.57	30.56	106.06	74.60	g2,626.78	....
114.00	30.00	1.98	1.12	36.50	44.40	Clymer	G. R. Ackley	2,740.22	39.30	67.06	58.83	1,882.61	692.42
172.50	28.50	2.78	1.58	51.30	88.34	Covington Twp	E. W. Frost	2,942.02	44.28	79.41	93.50	h2,682.12	42.71
25.50	....	....	....	....	25.50	Covington Boro	M. V. Jackson	995.22	....	43.40	24.74	800.00	127.08
115.50	....	3.63	2.06	66.92	42.89	Deerfield	D. H. Lee	[illegible]	....	137.90	52.40	2,567.78	486.65
319.50	....	8.13	4.63	150.00	156.74	Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	6,493.36	....	179.91	68.36	3,350.00	2,895.09
145.50	....	5.42	3.09	100.00	36.99	Duncan	P. J. Collins	1,083.12	....	26.85	10.20	500.00	546.07
69.00	....	....	....	....	69.00	Elk	Samuel Ripley	747.18	....	26.20	14.93	483.01	223.04
52.50	....	1.66	1.32	37.84	11.68	Elkland	C. E. Irons	3,763.42	....	171.30	72.97	3,339.51	179.64
127.50	16.50	....	....	....	111.00	Farmington	A. Lee Kemp	2,779.87	15.67	115.46	56.08	2,383.13	210.53
82.50	....	....	1.97	37.50	43.03	Gaines	L. M. Smith	1,596.33	....	44.30	25.38	987.50	539.15
262.50	40.50	5.32	0.85	226.49	1.34	Hamilton	Jos. Johnson	1,198.13	36.77	46.32	29.24	1,084.32	b
252.00	....	....	....	....	252.00	Jackson	F. J. Allen	4,505.30	....	161.11	61.22	3,000.00	1,282.97
24.00	....	....	.48	15.56	7.16	Knoxville	John C. White	2,940.92	....	140.49	53.35	2,614.28	132.89
[illegible]	....	4.39	2.50	81.00	69.61	Lawrence	E. J. Swan	2,236.58	....	81.56	30.90	1,518.80	605.23
39.00	....	....	....	....	39.00	Lawrenceville	L. C. Eaton	1,185.46	....	26.85	10.20	500.00	648.41
160.50	....	8.13	4.63	150.00	c6.74	Liberty Twp.	O. Loudenslager	3,045.99	....	80.55	83.24	2,500.00	382.20
40.50	6.00	1.46	.83	27.71	....	Liberty Boro	A. L. Fick	643.24	22.91	31.05	17.70	572.28	e
78.00	....	2.4[illegible]	1.4[illegible]	40.71	33.94	Mansfield	E. N. Bentley	4,556.33	....	208.49	83.90	3,954.17	310.67
147.00	27.00	6.83	3.84	117.42	70.61	Middlebury	F. H. Gee	3,833.78	32.40	145.56	60.60	2,811.07	784.06
70.50	33.00	2.71	4.15	99.64	....	Morris	E. D. Welliver	2,470.23	53.01	93.98	62.36	2,256.41	....
7.50	....	.32	.21	8.77	d	Nelson Twp.	D. M. Brown	190.79	2.77	9.40	5.36	173.26	....
72.00	....	1.97	1.72	47.71	22.10	Nelson Boro	R. E. Baker	1,419.00	....	58.34	32.68	1,286.31	36.27
67.50	....	1.57	1.34	37.59	27.00	Osceola	L. L. Kimball	2,178.27	....	96.36	40.96	1,877.10	163.85
180.30	31.50	1.35	.77	25.00	128.88	Richmond	O. W. Watkins	5,105.35	63.01	191.99	83.47	3,775.00	990.33
103.50	....	2.71	1.54	50.00	49.25	Rutland	C. Sweeley	3,281.07	....	115.46	43.87	2,150.00	971.74
69.00	....	.73	.41	13.50	54.36	Shippen	A. E. Hawk	1,102.14	....	18.07	6.86	336.50	740.71
172.50	34.50	5.29	4.62	128.09	....	Sullivan	O. W. Smith	4,803.45	30.05	230.93	95.48	4,446.99	....
121.50	....	2.87	1.63	53.08	63.92	Tioga Twp.	J. G. Kentch	2,416.45	....	88.42	33.60	1,646.57	647.86
25.50	....	.37	.20	6.98	17.95	Tioga Boro	A. J. Kreiger	1,438.11	....	70.74	26.88	1,317.46	23.03
[illegible]	....	4.06	2.31	75.00	95.63	Union	L. G. Austin	3,771.29	....	135.60	67.31	2,825.00	743.38
79.50	12.00	2.60	2.20	64.01	f	Ward	D. O. Kniffin	669.69	21.16	30.60	19.36	601.09	[illegible].02
97.50	18.00	2.62	1.75	53.88	21.25	Wellsboro	Andrew Klock	13,239.41	743.40	560.40	243.07	11,010.26	....
[illegible]	37.50	5.42	3.08	105.22	....	Westfield Twp.	R. H. Buck	3,000.00	100.17	134.26	61.74	i 2,703.83	....
78.00	....	1.87	1.06	34.55	40.52	Westfield Boro.	G. B. Clark	3,298.52	....	144.88	55.05	2,697.78	400.84
[illegible]	$303.00	$121.44	$88.72	$2,618.35	$1,800.94	Total		$114,826.4[illegible]	$1,340.93	$4,364.44	$2,054.40	$88,264.93	$18,776.37

(a) Overpaid $1.45. (d) Overpaid $1.80. (f) Overpaid $5.40.

(b) Overpaid 47c. (c) Overpaid 70c. (e) Overpaid $2.42. (g) Includes $3.00 for Tax Notice. (h) Includes $3.42 for Tax Notice. (i) Includes $4.50 for Tax Notice.

The State and County taxes are based on a total valuation of $16,403,774.00 on a 7 mill tax levy.

LAND RETURNS

Chatham	$15.57
Hamilton	1.95
Morris	4.47
Nelson Boro	5.40
Richmond	1.55
Total	$28.94

ACCOUNT WITH COLLECTORS PRIOR TO 1912.

DISTRICTS	COLLECTORS	Year	AMOUNTS DUE: General Fund	Sinking Fund	Sheep Fund	OVERPAYMENTS: General Fund	Sinking Fund	Sheep Fund
Ward	A. W. Furman	1901	....	16.65	32.13	....	....	....
Ward	A. W. Furman	1902	30.81	....	....	....	....	....
Morris	T. J. Birmingham	1905	309.85	50.95	2.79	....	....	....
Union	L. G. Austin	1906	....	.23	....	16.50	....	9.10
Westfield Boro	O. S. Kimball	1905	9.40	36.19	5.90	....	.10	....
Liberty Boro	A. L. Fick	1906	....	....	....	13.00	.10	....
Roseville	John Stout	1906	....	....	6.16	21.92	1.85	....
Tioga Twp	John G. Kentch	1906	....	12.21	7.79	12.62	....	....
Tioga Boro	H. F. Wheeler	1906	.66	.10	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	J. F. O'Donnell	1907	....	3.30	1.81	5.04	....	....
Liberty Boro	A. L. Fick	1907	....	....	....	1.08	.57	1.73
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1907	....	....	....	.40	1.10	....
Roseville	John Stout	1907	5.20	....	3.96	....	3.29	....
Rutland	E. E. Wood	1907	....	....	....	14.98	....	....
Westfield	Elinor Westcot	1907	....	....	....	....	1.01	....
Deerfield	C. S. Merrick	1907	....	....	....	....	1.50	.74
Jackson	Wm. M. Fish	1907	113.82	....	....	....	....	....
Lawrence	L. G. Brant	1907	25.00	4.25	13.03	....	....	....
Nelson	Wm. Pepper	1907	....	....	....	2.28	....	....
Mansfield	H. V. Palmer	1907	50.00	....	....	....	....	....
Gaines	C. D. Smith	1907	134.73	17.56	32.18	....	....	....
Chatham	Frank Ferris	1908	59.72	12.84	72.50	....	....	....
Roseville	John Stout	1908	....	15.11	3.97	2.35	....	....
Middlebury	F. H. Gee	1908	.10	....	....	....	1.00	....
Nelson Boro	Wm. Pepper	1908	30.65	....	2.23	....	1.44	....
Brookfield	E. P. Eddy	1908	1.03	....	....	....	16.41	1.93
Mansfield	H. V. Palmer	1908	104.34	....	....	....	....	....
Gaines	C. D. Smith	1908	50.00	....	....	....	....	....
Elk	Silas Ripley	1908	40	.94	1.07	....	....	....
Rutland	E. E. Wood	1908	....	50.02	....	57.11	....	....
Tioga Twp	John G. Kentch	1908	....	....	....	8.75	....	.88
Liberty Twp	O. Loudenslager	1909	....	....	....	3.67	....	1.69
Hamilton	J. F. O'Donnell	1909	....	....	3.95	5.11	....	....
Mansfield	E. N. Bentley	1909	....	....	51.28	1.33	....	....
Nelson Boro	R. E. Baker	1909	....	....	....	5.05	....	....
Knoxville	F. E. Bean	1910	94.33	....	6.07	....	....	....
Lawrenceville	L. C. Eaton	1910	....	....	.01	.49	....	....
Union	L. G. Austin	1910	1,067.87	....	....	....	....	8.68
Westfield Boro	J. L. Seagers	1910	371.64	....	94.50	....	....	....
Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	1910	1,227.82	....	152.35	....	....	....
Elk	Silas Ripley	1910	260.21	....	35.95	....	....	....
Gaines	L. M. Smith	1910	16.03	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	Joseph Johnson	1910	....	....	....	3.12	....	.39
Liberty Twp	O. Loudenslager	1910	238.06	....	19.08	....	....	....
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1910	4.75	....	....	....	....	.12
Tioga Boro	L. S. Mitchell	1910	23.29	....	1.46	....	....	....
Bloss Twp	R. E. Logan	1911	....	....	.08	....	....	....
Blossburg	A. W. Metherill	1911	61.63	....	7.26	....	....	....
Charleston	D. H. Warren	1911	1,382.5[illegible]	....	98.14	....	....	....
Deerfield	Arthur Howland	1911	1,744.31	....	99.23	....	....	....
Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	1911	1,169.40	....	180.40	....	....	....
Elk	Samuel Ripley	1911	107.20	....	6.04	....	....	....
Elkland	C. E. Irons	1911	....	....	....	.20	....	.14
Gaines	L. M. Smith	1911	390.10	....	41.05	....	....	....
Hamilton	Joseph Johnson	1911	....	....	....	.52	....	1.34
Jackson	F. J. Allen	1911	671.43	....	285.07	....	....	....
Lawrence	E. J. Swan	1911	269.54	....	43.50	....	....	....
Lawrenceville	L. C. Eaton	1911	73.96	....	34.65	....	....	....
Liberty Twp	O. Loudenslager	1911	....	....	....	37.88	....	2.64
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1911	18.30	....	25.20	....	....	....
Rutland	C. Sweeley	1911	672.01	....	20.67	....	....	....
Shippen	A. E. Hawk	1911	604.31	....	70.87	....	....	....
Tioga Twp	John G. Kentch	1911	2.75	....	25.15	....	....	....
Tioga Boro	A. J. Kreiger	1911	64.05	....	6.29	....	....	....
Union	L. G. Austin	1911	643.45	....	52.74	....	....	....
Ward	D. O. Kniffin	1911	....	....	....	4.01	....	1.00
Westfield Boro	J. L. Seagers	1911	151.63	....	89.77	....	....	....
Total			$12,345.54	$220.35	$1,637.20	$215.91	$28.27	$30.38

*Settled since Jan. 4th, 1913.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND

THE COURTS

Commonwealth costs		$1,991.18
Traverse Jurors	$3,314.39	
Grand Jurors	776.28	4,090.67
District Attorney E. H. Green, salary	1,000.00	
**Assistant District Attorney A. B. Dunsmore	400.00	
Expenses allowed	116.68	1,516.68
Clerk of the Courts, E. J. Catlin		880.10
Stenographer, O. V. Corsaw		784.00
Constables returns to Court		650.75
Court Criers and Tipstaves—		
M. Sheffer, Crier	105.00	
English, Tipstaff	132.50	
Klock, Tipstaff	120.00	
Williams, Tipstaff	122.50	570.00
House of Refuge, Glens Mills		643.03
Penna. Industrial Reformatory		80.50
Eastern State Penitentiary		[illegible]
Jail expenses		230.06
Jury Commissioners		327.04
Sheriff's Costs—		
Board of Prisoners	305.50	
Serving Jury Notices, Proclamations, etc.	234.31	
Warrants and Capias	186.04	
Subpoenas	355.00	
Attendance at Court (41 days)	123.00	
Commitments and discharges	64.00	
Report to State Board of Charities	[illegible]	
Removal of prisoners	[illegible]	2,680.80
Total		$15,520.37

*Of this amount C. H. Ashton received $200 and R. K. Young $100. Attorney fees, as appointed by the Court for defending John Lacastro and Joe Itali, charged with murder.

**Expended for assistance to District Attorney in Italian murder cases.

PUBLIC OFFICES, COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS

H. H. Cooper, Commissioner		
[illegible] of salary	$[illegible]	
To orders drawn account of hotel bills	[illegible]	
To orders drawn account [illegible]	90.[illegible]	
To orders drawn account of livery hire	208.75	
To orders drawn account of telephone	2.25	$1,170.[illegible]
R. F. Cleveland, Commissioner		
To orders drawn account of salary	$1,000.00	
To orders drawn account of hotel bills	5.55	
To orders drawn account of railroad fares	138.75	
To orders drawn account livery hire	146.00	$1,290.30
F. H. Smith, Commissioner		
To orders drawn account of salary	$1,000.00	
To orders drawn account of hotel bills	10.50	
To orders drawn account of railroad fares	106.44	
To orders drawn account of livery hire	[illegible]	
To [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

P. H. Dewey, Ex. Commissioner, Balance on salary, 1911	$83.37	
Expenses allowed	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Commissioners' Clerk, S. Y. Doumaux, salary		950.00
Assistant Clerk, A. H. Dartt, salary		900.00
Treasurer's Commission, General Fund		2,158.14
County Auditors—		
C. T. Baldwin	$268.60	
B. F. Bowen	210.00	
O. H. Davis	207.00	
Norman B. Leslie, State Auditor	36.00	
Watrous, Marsh & Channel, Attorneys	20.00	$750.60
Janitor county buildings, James Nugent		600.00
Copying, J. A. Reese		45.00
Night Watch Arch Wilcox		26.00
Repairs and improvements		395.43
Stationery and office supplies		1,180.14
Postage		302.73
Water rent		32.65
Fuel and light		627.55
Insurance on county buildings		404.78
Telegraph and telephone		178.52
Entry fees and tax claims		151.95
Reporting mortgages, etc.		167.10
Printing.—		
Annual financial statement	$600.00	
Court calendars	72.00	
Court proclamations	60.00	
Special notices, etc.	72.40	$804.40
County Solicitors, Merrick, Young & Crichton		522.68
Total		$14,395.74

SUPPORT OF THE POOR AND INSANE

County Home		
*John F. Pitts, Sup't	$1,150.00	
Salaries, wages and labor	3,331.77	
Provisions and supplies	4,120.24	
Fuel	1,122.07	
Light	382.95	
[illegible]	144.09	
Burials	166.05	
Clothing, dry goods, shoes, etc.	1,581.56	
County Physician, Dr. C. W. Webb	25.00	
Medicines and medical supplies	676.11	
**Repairs and Improvements	1,503.50	
Farm supplies and expenses	2,520.83	$18,424.03

*Included in this amount $750 is salary for 1911.

**In this item are included improvements, c[illegible] of cement floor, 40x60 ft. in basement of barn, new cement sills, new silo, 12x37 ft., permanent stanchions, box stalls, new windows, etc.

Forest Lawn Sanitarium	$25.00
Cottage H[illegible]	[illegible]
Girls Training School, William[illegible]	84.37
[illegible] Aid Society, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Warren State Hospital	7,824.75
Danville State Hospital	[illegible]
Wernersville State Hospital	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia	18.60
Removal of Poor and Insane	1,638.95
Justices' Fees for Orders of Relief	198.20
Penna. Training School, Elwin	413.56
Total	$35,071.16

Outside Relief for Year 1912

BY TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS

Bloss township	$1,139.21
Blossburg	648.74
Brookfield	52.70
Charleston	114.26
Chatham	475.29
Clymer	352.51
Covington township and boro.	235.21
Deerfield	239.39
Delmar	153.11
Duncan	230.65
Elk	28.00
Elkland	259.79
Farmington	112.41
Gaines	507.07
Hamilton	298.16
Jackson	243.29
Knoxville	399.62
Lawrence	289.96
Lawrenceville	190.49
Liberty township and boro.	67.27
Mansfield	536.79
Middlebury	178.18
Morris	169.[illegible]
Nelson	318.40
Osceola	244.30
Richmond	424.14
Rutland	95.25
Shippen	242.10
Sullivan	551.87
Tioga boro and township	838.74
Union	204.91
Ward	17.97
Wellsboro	1,233.05
Westfield township	221.10
Westfield boro	666.52
Total	$11,980.20

Included in the total amount paid for Outside Relief ($11,980.20), the following amounts were paid to physicians:

Dr. C. Klaer	$117.25
Dr. C. W. Sheldon	114.75
Dr. F. H. Kennedy	114.25
Dr. H. W. Howland	108.65
Dr. C. A. Reese	103.50
Dr. J. C. Secor	90.20
Dr. N. W. Mastin	86.25
Dr. J. R. Davies	71.00
Dr. A. M. Darling	68.00
Dr. T. A. Barr	66.25
Dr. F. H. Shaw	63.00
Dr. C. W. Webb	55.25
Dr. B. W. Gensing	46.00
Dr. J. M. Gentry	42.90
Dr. F. G. Wood	44.50
Dr. D. T. Ditchburn	39.75
Dr. J. P. Longwell	38.00
Dr. S. A. Gaskill	36.25
Dr. C. C. Gentry	36.00
Dr. S. P. Hakes	33.00
Dr. W. G. Lent	30.00
Dr. A. H. Glover	19.25
Dr. W. G. Humphrey	16.00
Dr. F. G. Elliott	15.00
Dr. I. H. White	13.75
Dr. George C. Burnley	13.75
Dr. E. M. Darling	13.00
Dr. D. A. Patterson	12.50
Dr. W. D. Vedder	11.50
Dr. C. S. Baxter	10.00
Dr. H. C. Harkness	9.50
Dr. B. L. Roe	9.35
Dr. O. S. Nye	8.00
Dr. B. Moody	7.00
Dr. P. W. Houser	6.50
Dr. F. F. Castlebury	2.75
Dr. F. G. Mastin	1.62
Dr. T. A. Fessler	2.50
Total	$1,582.72
Total Support of Poor and Insane	$47,051.36

Roads and Bridges

Repairs to State road embankment near Knoxville		$75.00
Repairs to county road in Rutland twp		81.45

NEW BRIDGES

Balance paid on Middlebury bridges under old contract	$510.00	
Blossburg bridge on contract	2,655.00	
(Contract price, bridge and sub-structure $3,541.)		
Mansfield bridge, Corey Creek	[illegible]	
(Contract price, bridge and sub-structure $1,352.)		
Zimmerman Creek Bridge, on contract	1,131.00	
(Contract, sub-structure and bridge, $1,108.)		
Twin Tree Bridge, Hamilton twp. on contract	685.00	
(Contract, sub-structure and bridge, $685.)		
Extra work on various bridges	744.94	$7,077.94
Bridge repairs		4,117.52
Bridge painting		109.50

DAMAGE BY ROADS

Awarded to Henry Wetzkoff	$50.00	
Awarded to John Pequignot	40.00	$90.00

ROAD VIEWS

Road in Ward twp	$37.85	
Road in Westfield Twp	40.00	
Road in Charleston twp	31.00	
Road in Delmar twp	21.80	
Road in Delmar twp	31.00	
Road in Union twp	22.20	
Road in Morris twp	42.85	$205.70

BRIDGE VIEWS AND INSPECTIONS

Elk Run bridge, Covington twp	$[illegible]	
Fall Brook bridge, Ward twp	36.50	
Tompkins bridge, Lawrence twp	[illegible]	
Corey Creek bridge, Mansfield	17.60	
Seely Creek bridge, Jackson twp	18.85	
Davis bridge, Middlebury twp	18.40	
Keeney bridge, Middlebury twp	18.70	
Twin Tree bridge, Hamilton twp	[illegible]	
[illegible] Creek bridge, Brookfield twp	26.40	
Wills Creek [illegible], Duncan twp	10.00	
Tioga River bridge, Blossburg	38.00	
[illegible]	30.6[illegible]	$905.[illegible]
[illegible]		

UNSEATED LAND TAX COLLECTED BY COUNTY TREASURER AND PAID TO TOWNSHIPS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Districts	Townships	Schools
Bloss	$673.80	$875.89
Charleston	24.91	44.08
Clymer	....	140.61
Duncan	204.95	363.00
Deerfield	41.63	....
Elk	....	1,488.63
Gaines	318.00	....
Hamilton	73.00	....
Jackson	7.64	....
Lawrence	87.13	....
Liberty	145.33	....
Morris	151.75	583.58
Shippen	....	199.83
Union	62.98	94.22
Ward	527.17	544.43
Westfield twp	108.26	....
Totals	$2,896.45	$4,334.27

ASSESSORS

Bloss, 1st Dist. Peter Nelcoski	$73.34
Bloss, 2nd Dist. T. B. Henderson	33.42
Blossburg, F. A. Veil	213.46
Brookfield, R. P. Schoonover	124.68
Charleston, Erastus Niles	99.47
Chatham, A. B. Doan	115.38
Clymer, J. L. Thompson	139.68
Covington twp, E. Ingalls	96.97
Covington boro, W. A. Blanchard	29.47
Deerfield, E. G. Kelts	86.40
Delmar, L. B. Walbridge	117.86
Delmar, North, C. A. Spencer	40.00
Delmar, South, Miles Steere	47.98
Duncan, Joseph Czerneski	83.94
Elk, South, Arthur Lorenz	10.00
Elk, North, Arthur Hall	11.56
Elk township, R. G. Maynard	49.90
Elkland, J. A. Cady	113.72
Farmington, J. A. Leslie	102.64
Gaines, Geo. F. Ogden	107.40
Hamilton, John W. Kelley	127.34
Jackson, Albert Deming	117.18
*Knoxville, W. J. Bates	250.00
Lawrence, E. A. Butler	90.38
Lawrenceville, J. N. Hall	62.88
Liberty twp, Orville Schanbacher	90.00
Liberty boro, A. Sawyer	23.94
Mansfield, A. D. Colegrove	158.00
Middlebury, L. N. Green	90.48
Morris, E. S. Emmick	113.34
Nelson, L. B. Brown	9.72
Nelson boro, C. D. Rathbun	53.68
Richmond, W. E. Clark	91.50
Rutland, D. D. Prutsman	228.36
Shippen, S. S. Scranton	56.44
Sullivan, C. W. Harvey	86.80
Tioga township, Willard Redner	116.02
Tioga boro, H. L. Baldwin	80.96
Union, North, B. E. Hurley	30.00
Union, South, S. S. Howard	25.00
Union, Nathan Palmer	60.08
Ward, H. W. Breese	10.00
Wellsboro, 1st. Ward, M. L. Klock	87.50
Wellsboro, 2nd. Ward, N. R. White	57.50
Wellsboro, 2nd. Ward, E. B. Young	110.00
Westfield, 1st Dist., J. P. Garner	27.88
Westfield, 2nd. Dist. N. H. Wood	20.68
Westfield twp., J. M. Seamans	128.12
Westfield boro, Steven Martin	128.59
Paid for delivering Assessment Books	10.09
Total	$4,239.58

*Refunded on this account overdrawn, $125.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Maps:—		
H. N. Sherwood	$74.70	
W. S. Woodhouse	263.00	
E. H. Green	21.60	
Joel A. Culver, Cabinet work	8.88	368.18
Bureau of Vital Statistics		362.50
Redemption of lands		298.34
Commissioners' Convention		44.75
Elections:—		
General	$2,809.20	
Primary	1,700.10	4,509.30
Memorial fund		1,278.57
Freight and express		31.37
Burial of soldiers		1,200.00
Soldiers head stones		30.90
Coroners' inquests		76.31
Brookville Memorial Home		25.00
Forest fires, being 20 per cent of amount paid by Commonwealth of Penna.		243.18
Teachers' Institute		200.00
School Directors' Association		100.00
Printing bills, E. A. Retan		73.50
State tax on money at interest		15,854.79
Incidentals		157.16
Interest on temporary loans		4,538.87
Detective costs:—		
J. Lacastro and Joe Itali case	$245.02	
Mabie White case	102.98	348.00
Money refunded Tax Collectors on overpayments		486.96
Temporary loans paid		62,000.00
Total		$91,226.78

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

Costs of the Courts, etc.	$15,520.37
Public Offices	14,395.74
Support of the Poor and Insane	47,051.36
Roads and Bridges	12,172.56
Unseated land tax paid to townships and School Districts	7,230.72
Assessors	4,239.58
Miscellaneous items	91,226.78
Total	$191,837.11

Treasurer's Account—General Fund

DEBITS

Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1912	$1,812.51
Received from Collectors of 1904	75.00
Received from Collectors of 1905	55.03
Received from Collectors of 1907	249.44
Received from Collectors of 1908	233.72
Received from Collectors of 1909	460.13
Received from Collectors of 1910	2,748.96
Received from Collectors of 1911	9,841.54
Received from Collectors of 1912	88,254.01
Received from unseated land tax of 1910	790.66
Received from unseated land tax of 1911	1,550.80
Received from unseated land tax of 1912	8,465.90
Received from unseated land tax Interest	87.93
Received from redemption of lands by individuals	314.81
Received from lands returned	30.81
Temporary loans received during the year 1912	55,000.00
Received from sales from County Farm	753.63
Received from individuals for support in County Home	518.87
Received from F. Valentine for bridge plank	206.38
Received for hunting licenses	47.50
Received County portion of liquor licenses	665.50
Received from T. A. Crichton, Trustee Playfoot estate	882.78

ACCOUNTS PAID BY TIOGA COUNTY AND REFUNDED DURING THE YEAR:

County portion of the State tax	11,891.09
Primary Election expense refunded by Commonwealth	1,913.80
Outside Relief refunded by various persons	146.70
Support of insane at Danville	551.50
Support of insane at Warren	459.25
Support of insane at Wernersville	100.00
Removal of poor by various persons	99.56
Commonwealth Costs, by various persons	185.13
Bridge repairs, by S. W. Jackson	18.60
Wellsboro boro	16.25
Mansfield boro, sidewalk on new bridge	250.00
Cablegram expense, refunded by J. F. Pitts	18.00
Assessors, refunded by W. J. Bates	125.00
Overpayment on salary refunded by F. H. Smith	175.50
Overpayment on Comm. expense, by F. H. Smith	20.00
Premium on 1912 bond refunded by F. H. Smith	30.00
From Deerfield township, Knoxville bridge docking	1,582.82
Juror fees refunded by L. D. Goodspeed	4.00
Agricultural Societies refunded by Commonwealth of Penna	1,000.00
Overdrawn and due County Treasurer	222.53
Total	$191,837.11

CREDITS

By orders drawn in 1912	$191,837.11

FINAL STATEMENT—GENERAL FUND ASSETS

Due from Collectors of 1912	$18,776.37
Due from Collectors of 1911	8,025.80
Due from Collectors of 1910	3,294.00
Due from Collectors of 1908	336.24
Due from Collectors of 1907	338.84
Due from Collectors of 1906	.60
Due from Collectors of 1905	319.75
Due from Collectors of 1902	30.81
Due from unseated land tax of 1911	34.13
Due from unseated land tax of 1912	3,771.42
Due from seated land returned, 1800 to 1908	1,003.13
Due from seated land returned, 1909 to 1912	105.83
Due from L. D. Goodspeed, (Surcharged on 1912 acct.)	[illegible]
Due from F. H. Smith, (Surcharged on 1911 acct.)	120.00
Due from W. H. Kehler, Comm'th cost Wilson & Crippen case	69.83
Due from Colin B. Clark, Comm'th [illegible] & Ludlow cases, 1911	28.06
Due from J. A. Reese, from overpaid salary, 1911	168.00
Due from Clarence Croft, acct. bill No. 1325 of [illegible]	14.38
Due from various individuals, overpayments	9.30
Due from Ward twp. School Dist. overpaid on unseated tax	57.63
Due for support of insane as follows:	
John S. Black, support of F. G. Black	23.00
P. L. Learn, support of Jacob Lit[illegible]	15.00
D. H. Hartman, support of Mary C[illegible]	265.00
S. F. Channel, support of F[illegible] Prutsman	121.35
[illegible], support of Cy[illegible] Spencer	933.[illegible]
Julia Updyke, support of H. C. Updyke	436.[illegible]
W. E. [illegible], support of Mary L. [illegible]	255.[illegible]
F. [illegible]	[illegible]
Kelly & Very, support of Johanna Kelly	.25
F. H. Owlett, support of Maria Bar[illegible]	182.75
E. H. Owlett, support of Eda Conklin	143.25
D. D. Prutsman, support of Wm. Prutsman	29.08
Wm. A. Hammond, support of Juliette Guiles	79.00
S. H. Mitchell, support of Anna Mitchell	104.62
David Williams, support of Anna Williams	15.25
C. H. Wilson, support of Bertha Wilson	478.25
Mrs. Robert Crosley, support of Eli Crosley	23.00
Chas. Shulenburg, support of Minnie Shulenburg	54.75
Total	$40,153.40
Excess of Liabilities over Assets	$35,481.86
Total	$75,635.26

FINAL STATEMENT LIABILITIES

Unpaid bills, Jan. 4, 1913	$4,909.37
Due Tax Collectors, overpayments	215.91
Overdrawn and due County Treas.	222.53
Overpaid for support of insane	43.13
Redemption of lands	22.25
Chas. Spaulding, Collector of 1910 (Unseated)	2.88
Temporary loans outstanding	57,000.00
Due Grotton Bridge Co., on two contracts	1,263.00

Due Townships and School Districts

District	Townships	School
Bloss	$683.26	$888.22
Blossburg	317.52	315.75
Brookfield	.29	181.04
Charleston	18.45	33.09
Chatham	.66	1.67
Clymer	87.93	48.07
Covington twp.	31.83	39.46
Covington boro	4.98	12.99
Deerfield	23.16	96.50
Delmar	41.30	91.81
Duncan	210.72	504.84
Elk	926.47	936.31
Elkland		54.86
Gaines	379.74	662.99
Hamilton	164.67	411.41
Jackson	.86	134.32
Lawrence	104.85	170.63
Lawrenceville	1.04	28.54
Liberty boro	9.36	
Liberty twp.	192.49	203.31
Mansfield	9.74	43.10
Middlebury	189.26	175.87
Morris	909.10	840.64
Nelson boro	6.11	40.52
Nelson twp.	4.26	....
Osceola	37.75	33.37
Richmond	50.49	69.68
Roseville	1.62	7.43
Tioga boro	3.75	8.80
Rutland	38.26	48.81
Sullivan	44.34	103.28
Shippen	401.60	185.90
Tioga twp.	107.20	104.60
Union	48.23	48.23
Ward	[illegible]	
Wellsboro		2.41
Westfield twp	7.01	42.95
Westfield boro	12.02	50.65
	$5,335.66	$6,620.33—11,956.19
Total		$75,635.26

Of this amount $3,805.55 is not yet collected by Treasurer.

*Overpaid $57.63.

Treasurer's Account—Sinking Fund

DEBITS

Received from Collectors of 1905	$26.73
Received from Collectors of 1907	54.20
Total	$80.93

CREDITS

By orders paid during the year	$67.06
Refund Collectors on overpayments	3.60
Treasurer's commission	[illegible]
Cash in Treasury, Jan. 4, 1913	9.39
Total	$80.93

Final Statement—Sinking Fund.

ASSETS

Due from Collectors of 1901	$16.65
Due from Collectors of 1905	87.14
Due from Collectors of 1906	12.54
Due from Collectors of 1907	25.11
Due from Collectors of 1908	87.91
Total	$229.35

LIABILITIES

Due Tax Collectors, over payments	$28.27
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	201.08
Total	$229.35

The following items, estimated as to value, representing large expenditures from the County funds extending many years back, for purchase and maintenance, are not regarded by the Auditors as assets, but as permanent investments for the public use of the county.

ITEMS

Personal property at County Home, including all tools and machinery, live stock, furniture, clothing and supplies	$11,109.79
Personal property in county offices	3,000.00
Bridge plank on hand	640.00
County farm and buildings	75,000.00
County offices and grounds	45,000.00
Jail, barn and boiler house	25,000.00
Public green	10,000.00
County bridges, (127 in number)	225,000.00

Summary of County Home Expenses

Orders drawn in payment of County Home bills	$18,424.03
Received from sales from County Farm	$753.63
Received from individuals for support in Home	518.87
Received from J. F. Pitts, refund on cablegram	18.00
Net expense of Home	17,133.43
Total	$18,424.03

During 1912 an average of 110 persons were supported in the County Home.

Produced and used on County Farm during 1912: Rye, 272 bushels; Buckwheat, 462 bushels; Oats, 1,186 bushels; Potatoes, 600 bushels; Hay, 100 tons; Straw, 30 tons; Ensilage, 250 tons; Eggs, 768 dozen; Butter, 3,000 pounds; Beef killed, 1,989 pounds; Pork killed, 3,014 pounds; Maple syrup, 215 gallons; Heifer calves raised, 5; Milk, cream and vegetables sufficient for house use most of the year.

At present the stock on farm consists of 6 horses, 33 cows, 8 calves, one bull, 28 hogs, and 112 chickens.

Treasurer's Account Sheep Fund

Dr.

To cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1912	$962.00
Received from Collectors of 1905	10.01
Received from Collectors of 1907	13.63
Received from Collectors of 1908	114.07
Received from Collectors of 1910	566.48
Received from Collectors of 1911	849.08
Received from Collectors of 1912	2,618.35
Total	$5,134.72

Cr.

By orders paid for sheep damages during 1912	$2,413.57
By amount paid for dog tags	36.20
Refunded to Collectors, on overpayments	42.96
Paid Constables for killing dogs	3.00
Treasurer's Commission	28.38
Cash in Treasury, Jan. 4, 1913	2,610.67
Total	$5,134.72

Final Statement Sheep Fund

ASSETS

Due from Collectors of 1901	$32.13
Due from Collectors of 1905	8.69
Due from Collectors of 1906	13.05
Due from Collectors of 1907	59.08
Due from Collectors of 1908	79.77
Due from Collectors of 1909	55.23
Due from Collectors of 1910	309.42
Due from Collectors of 1911	1,087.03
Due from Collectors of 1912	1,800.04
Cash in Treasury Jan. 4, 1913	2,610.67
Total	$6,048.81

LIABILITIES

Due Collectors on overpayments	$37.03
Excess of assets over liabilities	6,011.78
Total	$6,048.81

State Account for 1912

CHARLES SPAULDING, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dr.

To retail mercantile licenses	$3,574.46
To wholesale mercantile licenses	144.54
To retail liquor licenses	1,150.00
To wholesale liquor licenses	875.00
To billiard, pool and bowling alley licenses	575.07
To hunting licenses	50.00
To peddlers licenses	[illegible]
To theater licenses	30.00
To eating house licenses	43.50
Total	$6,462.57

Cr.

By licenses uncollectable	$57.34
By advertising appraisers lists	374.37
By postage	37.66
By Commissions	219.00
By amount paid Comm'th Penna	5,774.20
Balance due Commonwealth	[illegible]
Total	$6,462.57

ACCOUNT OF CHARLES SPAULDING, TREASURER, AS COLLECTOR OF RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES.

Dr.

To licenses collected, 17 at $200 and 12 at $100	$4,600.00

Cr.

By amounts paid to townships and boroughs, being 60 per cent of am't collected	$2,725.50
By amount paid to Comm'th Penna, being 25 per cent of am't collected	1,218.50
By am't paid to Tioga County, being 15 per cent of am't collected	655.50
By T[illegible] C[illegible]	120.50
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

Sec's Courts, a surcharge was then made, which was appealed from. The appeal is yet pending; and based on said legal opinion, the following overcharge on Sheriff's costs is hereby surcharged to Lyman D. Goodspeed, Sheriff, under various bills of 1912, in the sum of $86.28.

We surcharge E. B. Young, J. P., for overcharges on Justices costs the sum of $5.50.

In the performance of our official duties, we feel that we should add a note of commendation in behalf of the Commissioner's Clerks, S. Y. Doumaux and A. H. Dartt, for their painstaking and accurate work in keeping the various accounts of the county, and to the Commissioners for the efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties of their office. After visiting the County Home, and observing conditions there, we consider the management under Supt. J. F. Pitts as most efficient, and worthy of our hearty endorsement.

We recommend that the Commissioners make special effort to collect and close the accounts of the Sinking Fund, now four years old, and also the tax accounts prior to 1912, which appear in this report.

Several accounts appear in this report, classified as assets, which should be closed without delay.

It will be gratifying to the taxpayers of the county to note that the outstanding loans are $7,000 less than they were Jan. 1, 1912, and that the net liabilities are $2,648.89 less than they were a year ago. When considering the advanced price of all commodities necessarily used by the county, this is regarded as a commendable showing.

And now, we the undersigned, Auditors of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, being duly qualified by law, met at the office of the County Commissioners on the 4th day of January, 1913, and after carefully examining the accounts and vouchers on which the foregoing statement is based, do hereby certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief it is correct.

C. T. BALDWIN,
B. F. BOWEN,
O. H. DAVIS,
County Auditors.

Wellsboro, Pa. March 15, 1913.

For Sale.

The residence of the late Sarah M. Billings on Main street, Wellsboro, Pa., a large 12-room house with all modern improvements.

FRANK A. SEARS, Executor.
March 6, 1913-3m. Dundee, N. Y.

Gasoline Engine for Sale.

A TWO-HORSE POWER Bates & Edmonds Gasoline Engine for sale cheap. All fixture complete, including jump spark igniter and muffler. Has been thoroughly overhauled and in fine condition. Engine may be seen at the Wellsboro Garage. For further particulars call at the GAZETTE office.

For Sale Cheap.

Poultry Plant, Blacksmith Shop and Apiary combined. On R. F. D., with telephone, near school. One and one-half acres land with fruit. Stock of Single and Ros comb White Orpingtons and S. C. Black Minorcas. Full set Blacksmith tools and twenty swarms of bees. Will sell cheap, account failing health. JERRY JACKSON, Middlebury Center, Pa., R. D. 1.
Feb. 13, 1913-8t.*

Charleston Farm for Sale.

Good farm in Charleston township, containing 54 acres, good house and barn, with silo, large basement, cement floors warm and convenient, orchard, good productive land, never failing water and conveniently close to Charleston High School. Situated in Catlin Hollow, about four miles from Wellsboro, known as the "Fourleaf Clover Farm." Inquire of ALBERT ERWAY, No. 11 Austin St., Wellsboro, Pa.—March 6, tf

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the funds in the hands of Edson J. Catlin, Trustee of the Tioga County Home for Aged People, a corporation now dissolved, arising from the sale of real estate and other funds will be distributed by the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, APRIL 7th, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m. All persons having claims against said dissolved corporation are hereby notified to present and prove the same or forever be disbarred from coming in on said funds.

EDSON J. CATLIN,
March 13, 1913-3t. Prothonotary.

Horses for Sale.

One matched span of bays, Percherons, coming three years old, will make 2500 pounds, broken; one pair of gray, Percherons, coming three, will make 2400, broken; one matched pair of dark roans, Percherons, coming three, mare and gelding, mare with foal, will make 2500; one matched pair of red roans, coming four, will make 2200, broken; one matched pair of sorrels, coach bred, coming three, mare and gelding, will make 2200; one bay Percheron, coming three, will make 1300, broken; one chestnut, coming three, coach bred, will make 1200, broken; one bay horse, five years old, weight 1050, broken; one bay mare, coming four, will make 1100, broken; also, eight head of yearlings and two-year-olds for sale.

F. G. CARSON,
March 13, 1913 3t.* Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. 5.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, Pa., dated March 11, 1913, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Fries, late of Charleston township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, will sell at public vendue or outcry at the front door of the Court House in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described lot of land situate in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and described as follows:

Bounded on the north by lands of W. L. Saxbury; on the east by lands of A. M. Rouse; on the south by lands of the estate of M. L. Bacon deceased, and on the west by lands of E. D. Winters. Containing 100 acres of land, more or less, and being fully described in the deed of Asaph Wilkinson and wife to Margaret F. Wilkinson, dated April 1, 1897, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Tioga county, Pa., Deed Book Vol. 109, page 526, wherein said land is described in two lots which lay contiguous, and the interest of said decedent therein being the equitable title which he derived under a contract dated April 1, 1902, and on which land there is now due to the legal owner $2,237.21 and interest from April 1, 1911. About 90 acres improved, with a framed dwelling house, framed barn and sheds attached, framed horse barn, framed granary, other outbuildings and an apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered by springs and a drilled water well.

Terms of sale: Fifty per cent. of bid at the time of sale and balance on confirmation of sale and time of bid.

LUTHER A. FRIES,
March 13, 1913-3t. Administrator

UNCLE SAM IS AFTER US.

We have been notified by the United States Postoffice Department that the law regarding second class privileges in mailing newspapers will be rigidly enforced. Subscribers who are over a year in arrears in payment of subscription will render us a favor by remitting sufficient to pay within a year of the present date. If your subscription is back of March 1st, 1912, we are liable to payment of one cent postage on each paper sent. Look at the yellow label attached to this paper and satisfy yourself that the publisher will not be compelled to pay one cent postage.

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OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Democratic Members of House Striving to Carry Out Party Pledges.

(Special Correspondence)

Harrisburg, March 26.—That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives are striving with earnestness and vigor to carry out the platform pledges of the party is given now evidence with every passing week of the legislative session. Among the reforms which the last Democratic State Convention pledged the party to the support of was the removal of hospitals and charitable institutions from politics, and in accordance with that pledge Representative E. Lowry Humes, Democratic floor leader, has introduced a bill providing for the automatic distribution of the aid which the State accords to such institutions. This bill if passed will eliminate the logrolling which has characterized the distribution of State funds in every Legislature, and take out of the hands of the Republican Machine a club which has been effectively used to drive legislators into line for measures inimical to the public welfare.

The bill as drawn is to go into effect June 1st of this year, and applies to all institutions not under the absolute control of the State. Each of such institutions approved by the Department of Charities and State Board of Health receiving and caring for destitute patients, is to receive a sum not exceeding $1.65 per day for every resident of the State maintained and treated free of charge. The disbursements shall be made at the end of each quarter. Proper restrictions are provided to protect the State against excessive disbursements to any institutions, and in the case of part-pay patients the amount they are able to contribute toward their care must be deducted from the amount allowed the institution.

This measure is to be followed by another one creating a bureau of charities in the office of the Auditor General, to perform the duties imposed upon the Auditor General and State Board of Charities under the first act.

There can be no possible objection to the Humes Act from the standpoint of justice and efficiency. It is to be expected, however, that the Republican Machine will put up a strong fight against the measure as its passage would remove one of the most potent weapons it has had to whip recalcitrant legislators into line for machine measures. The hospital and charities "pork barrel" has long been one of the crying scandals of Republican administration. The unfortunate, destitute and afflicted have been used as pawns in the game of perpetuating Republican power and securing the enactment of machine legislation. The elimination of those appropriations from politics will clip the claws of the gangsters to a degree they are far from relishing.

One of the most important measures before the present session of the Legislature is the bill of Representative E. R. Benson, Democratic member from McKean county, providing for the equalization of taxation in Pennsylvania. The bill provides that public utilities be taxed for local purposes and, if it becomes a law, will bring a large measure of revenue to municipalities, townships and counties from corporations which have heretofore escaped taxation altogether or have been able to evade bearing their proper share of the expense of government. The importance of this measure to every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth is shown by the declaration of its author that, if passed, no citizen of Pennsylvania would be required to pay more than eight mills taxes for all purposes.

The farmers, workingmen and all producing classes of the Commonwealth have been suffering from unjust and unequal taxation to an extent where forebearance has ceased to be a virtue, and were they to realize the importance to them individually of the passage of this act, such a demand would arise from every city, town and rural district for the support of the measure that no member of the Legislature who desires to serve another term would dare to resist.

"The bill is equitable and just in every feature," to quote Mr. Benson's own statement. "All it requires or asks for is that all property now subject to taxation in Pennsylvania shall and hereafter must be assessed for all purposes and pay its share of tax, whether State, county or local, and this without asking whether the property so assessed is owned by the individual or the corporation, or whether it is live stock or railroad stock."

The Republican organization has paid Mr. Benson's bill the sincerest compliment—that of imitation. Recognizing the fact that an irresistible demand would be likely to arise for the passage of such an act as is proposed by the Democratic member, the Republican organization hopes to filch the credit for the enactment of a great measure of reform and at the same time eliminate some of the best features of the Benson bill, while incidentally cramming a few more faithful henchmen onto the public payroll.

The Republican measure, introduced by Representative Newton, of Potter county, increases the payroll of State and counties with useless employes, while omitting entirely many of the safeguards and restrictions placed on the action of the State Commission by the Democratic bill. The Newton bill makes a bid for the support of the big corporations and their servitors in the Legislature by eliminating entirely the special taxes on corporations as proposed by the Benson bill, which is based on the theory that corporations having special rights, such as that of the eminent domain, and of a quasi-public character, should pay a franchise tax. As an honest and effectual effort at tax reform the Republican Newton bill sizes up to the Democratic Benson bill as a paste jewel compares with a first water diamond.

Whether or not there is still big graft on Capitol Hill, evidence is plenty of the existence of a horde of little grafters. In accordance with the demand of the House for information, Auditor General Sisson reports there are 18 men on the official payroll drawing two salaries. Their little graft will be cut off if the bill introduced by Democratic Representative Geiser last week becomes a law. Mr. Geiser's bill effectually prohibits the holding of two jobs by one man. The House has granted the Geiser double payroll investigating committee thirty days more in which to complete their investigation, an extension of time being made necessary by the action of Governor Tener in commanding his subordinates to disregard the subpoenas of the committee.

Meanwhile the Humes committee appointed to investigate the employes of the House with a view to eliminating unnecessary offices and readjusting salaries on a basis commensurate with the service performed, began its labors last week. The appointment of this committee to conduct an independent House investigation, regardless of the Senate, followed the failure of the Senate to agree with the House amendment to vitalize the Crow "whitewash" resolution, and the consequent death of that resolution, which was never intended by its sponsor to be of actual effect. Mr. Humes has introduced a bill, subject to amendment as the results of the investigation may show expedient, to carry out the purpose of the investigation.

A glimpse of another phase of Capitol Hill graft was afforded last week in the publicity given to charges made by a girl stenographer against a House employe. Briefly, the young woman alleges that the man has been exacting $20 a month of her $60 wage on the threat of securing her dismissal if it was not forthcoming. The accused official, on the other hand, declares that he has done nothing wrong or unusual, according to the Capitol Hill code of ethics; that there was an agreement between himself, a higher official and the girl about a division of the salary, for the reason that the girl was working in his place. He declares that before the end of things is reached he will expose a condition of affairs "as will make those in charge sorry."

Surely, if all the Capitol Hill grafters start to exposing one another the public will learn some thing even the House investigating committees are unable to bring to the surface.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Has Richly Earned the Title of "Self Made Man."

Photo copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.

William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, which is a newly created office in the president's cabinet, deserves the title "self made man" if ever any one did. Mr. Wilson came to this country from Scotland as a boy and had to work for his living from the time he was nine years old. He labored in the mines of Pennsylvania for many years and gained high distinction among his fellow toilers in union affairs. He was a member of the executive committee which organized the national group of mine unions. He will be able to handle big labor problems in his present office with keen understanding gained from long experience. Above is a picture of the secretary at his desk as secretary of labor.

WHY WOMEN MARRY?

To Raise Families and Make Homes, or to Get Out of Work.

A contributor of the Philadelphia Record writes as follows: "A lot of empty-headed women tramp to Washington. Washington hoots at them. They are insulted and the Washington police are in disgrace because they did not break the heads of the hooters and drag them off to jail. But what did the women expect?

"I notice that most of these female tramps are married women. This raises the question, Why do women marry nowadays? To raise families, care for their husbands, make homes, foster happiness? Oh, no. To get out of work.

"The unmarried woman must work to support herself. It used to be that she was fond of work. Nowadays she hates it. She lives for pleasure—idle, selfish, unfruitful pleasure. To live in idleness and luxury she must find someboby to support her. She casts about for a victim. She marries. Some poor fool in pants has figured that because his mother was not beneath the dignity of household labor, this woman of another generation will shrinkingly face the duties of matrimony, too. Too late he finds he is a sucker. The girl expects him to do all the work for two. She can't cook—he must buy his food in cans. She can't sew—he must buy all the clothing readymade, or hire some one who can use a needle. She can't wash or clean—he must have servants. But she can loaf, she can play cards; she can go to theatres, and clubs, and meetings. And she wants to vote.

"I am sorry for the men whose wives want to vote. I am sorry for men who have to hold their pants up with safety pins, or else go to the tailor; who have to mind the baby while their wives "hike" like hoboes; who can't earn a dollar without having their wives take 99 cents of it away from them to spend in orgies of finery and foolery. I am sorry for their children. Heaven send their mothers better sense!"

—In a fire in a lumber camp near Bradford, recently, four Austrians, all wood choppers, were cremated. At the same time $2,000 in gold was lost. Melted in one solid nugget with no resemblance of coins, the gold, the savings of the workmen, was recovered from the ruins.

—The Gazette and the Philadelphia Daily Record, $4.00.

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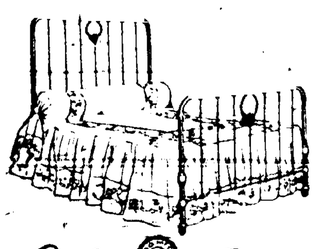
No, it's not butt jointed—it's welded into one piece. So is the tubing on this bed. And the castings, instead of being made in a minute, are "annealed" in an oven for nearly a month, so as to take all the brittleness out of the metal. And the enamel instead of being a "click and a promise" is of separately baked coats, while the casters instead of being dangerous to good floors and carpets, are the all metal, ball-bearing kind. Moreover, it is



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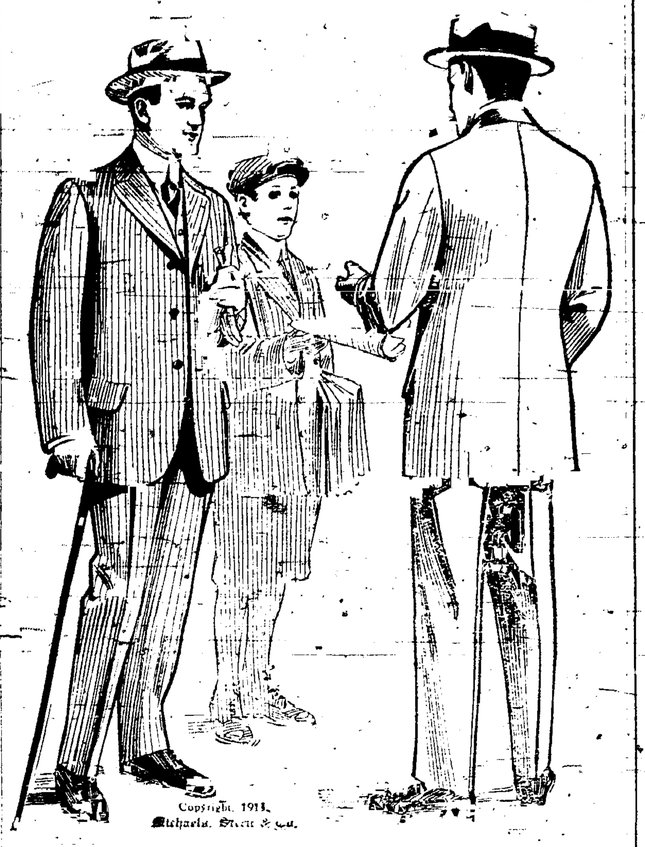

WHATEVER YOUR BUSINESS MAY BE

It Is Certainly An Important Part of It to Choose Clothing That Will Look Right, Wear Right and Fit Right.

And the better part of good business is to do a thing "when the doing is good." Just now the choosing of clothes is best. It's best because our stock of Stein-Bloch and Michaels, Stern & Co.'s clothing are complete, which means that you can be fitted in any suit in any fabric, and it's best because by selecting your clothes now, you'll have them when you want them

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Not an ache or twinge in Ralstons. They fit the feet without forcing, because they are SOLE MOULDED to "cup" and "cushion" the hard worked bones.

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